

UNIVERSITY NUMBER COMING

MAY 12 1915

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OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY MONTHLY



PUBLISHED BY THE
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION
AT COLUMBUS

THE CAMPUS IN WINTER

The Ohio State University Monthly

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION

Published in October, November, December, January, February,
March, April, May, June and July

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TERMS: \$1.00 Per Year in Advance : : : : : : Single Copies, 15 Cents

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Architecture and the New Library

CHARLES ST. JOHN CHUBB, '04

Associate Professor of Architecture, Ohio State University

SOME DAY, MR. ALUMNUS of the Far Away, dame fortune is going to bring you back to Columbus Town and put you in a High Street car and start you north for the university—much as she did years ago when you went there, a verdant freshman. And then the conductor is going to rouse you from dreams of your college days by shouting—"Fifteenth Avenue—State University" and, as of old, you will wake and say "Where am I?" Yes, everything at the entrance is changed. The quiet little lane along which you hurried to make that "eight o'clock" is gone, and a great wide entrance drive greets you and opens a view of the whole university. To the left is the new archeological museum—building now, and yet bespeaking a beauty that is to be. And what, you will ask, is the great white building far away at the end of the campus? To be sure it's the new library, about which the writer has been asked to send you a word of architectural appreciation.

To those of us who have watched it grow, stone upon stone, it is hardly new, and the many perplexing questions involved in its building have been answered and long since forgotten. To the alumnus however, a re-asking and re-answering of some of them may be of interest before we wander across the campus to the building itself.

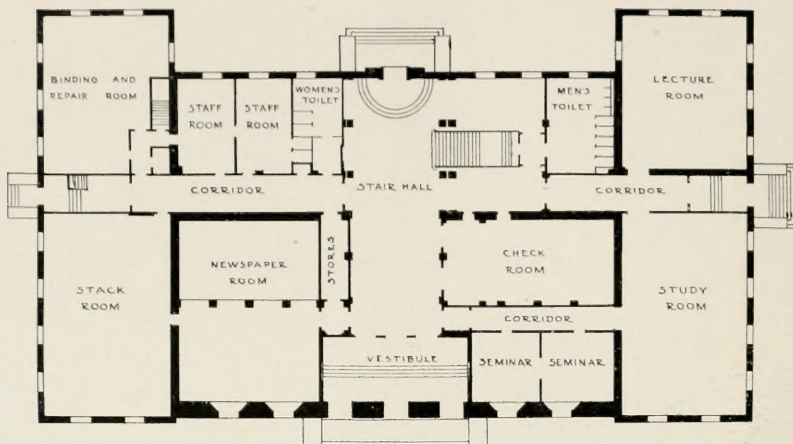
Passing the generous legislative action which provided \$250,000 for its erection, almost the first question asked was, who is to be the architect? The proper consideration of and answer to this little question will always insure a beautiful building. An architectural competition was decided upon as a method of selection, a program drawn up according to the code of ethics of the American Institute of Architects governing competitions, and seven firms

—two of them of national reputation—were invited to compete. Four of these accepted the invitation, and presented drawings which were judged by a professional jury of award. After careful study the plans submitted by Allen and Collens of Boston were selected as presenting the best solution of the problems involved, and the trustees, approving the recommendations of the jury, commissioned this firm to prepare the working drawings. The university is first to be congratulated on having a masterwork of these men, national leaders in their profession.

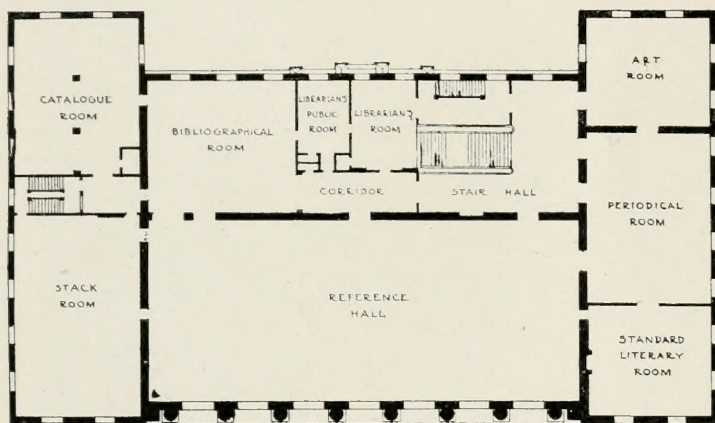
Shall we open the question of location? Three years ago the alumni were so exercised over building in the oval that letters of protest were written. Well! there the library is and the campus is hardly ruined. Indeed from the entrance it but makes the campus look larger as its great white mass lures the eye across the campus and holds it there in the distance. For convenience it is most happily located at the center of things as they are and will ever be. Architecturally there is no question of its correctness of location, for it stands on the one proper spot for the "climax" of our university group.

Next we must consider the question of architectural style, perhaps the most difficult of all to solve. Mr. Collens is a past master of the Gothic Art and, even though that is the "popular thing" for college buildings today, and rightly so, he saw that it would never go with our hodge-podge collection of styles. Unity of style then dictated the Classical Renaissance and with that we have harmony with most of our best buildings, though expressed in a new material. The Renaissance has become, as you may say, the "Jack of all trades in architecture." It expresses or rather tries to express every purpose for which we build—from theatre

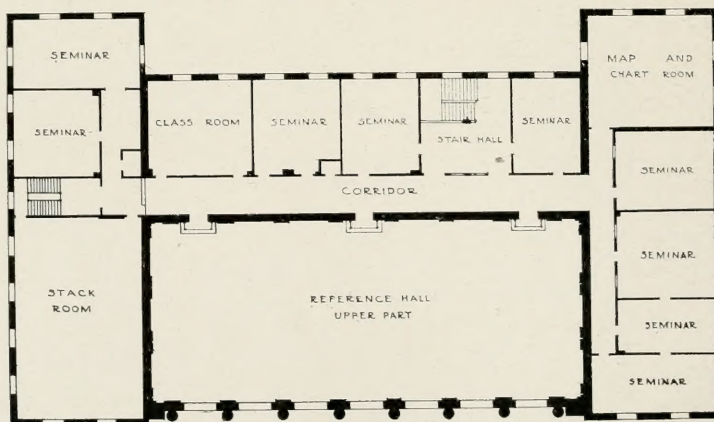
First Floor



Second Floor



Third Floor



to church, and from residence to State House. Can it then express the library idea, or do we need the all powerful help of the beautifully designed inscription "Ohio State University Library," and the charming little open books in its decorative detail to explain its purpose! It does most emphatically say "library" without inscription or symbolic ornament, and yet these are exactly right in placing and beautiful in execution.

Did you ever read Ruskin's "Seven Lamps of Architecture?" If so, carry his Lamp of Truth to the new building and search inside and out for an architectural untruth. Not one will you find. Every material is honestly used for its own good sake, construction is frankly and properly expressed and the ornament is hand wrought. There is no shame hidden with paint, no false construction, and no machine-made ornament, and what a blessing this is in this day of stone cornices in tin, and stamped wood carving. At one time the plans did show a bit of terra cotta masquerading as stone in the cornice, but even this was changed to real stone by wisely sacrificing some of the exterior ornament.

The library faces east, down the longer axis of the campus and presents on this elevation two slightly projecting end pavilions connected by the central mass of the building.

It is three stories in height, horizontally subdivided by a strong belt course at the second floor line, giving the building a base of unusual stability. The entire exterior is faced with buff Bedford limestone and the roof, where visible, is of copper. The end pavilions are exceedingly simple in design—almost severe—and thus by contrast throw the interest to the long central link connecting them. At the center of this link are three arched doorways tied together overhead by a balcony supported on four excellently carved cartouches, bearing respectively the seals of the United States, of the Northwest Territory, of Ohio, and of the University. Above the doors and extending through two stories for the entire length of the connecting link, are eight sturdy columns of a truly elegant wall colonnade, with seven great windows in the inter-columniations. In this—the external feature of the building, we have the external expression of the internal or plan climax of the building, namely, the reference hall two stories high and extending the entire length of the colonnade.

The north and south elevations carry the same simple severity of the end pavilions around to the back—or shall we say to the west front of the building. Indeed it is another front with the same

composition of the end pavilions and connecting mass found on the east side. Here the end pavilions have greater projections and the colonnade is very properly omitted as having no meaning. There is but one door but the balcony and the cartouches are perhaps unnecessarily repeated. Unfortunately the building has been placed a little too low, though through no fault of the architect, and the east entrance lacks somewhat the dignity of a few steps. This little fault will be corrected by carefully grading and landscaping the approach and until this is done the building is incomplete.

Passing into the building we enter a beautiful stone walled vestibule. (You perhaps will recall that hideous little wooden vestibule that stands the year around on the steps of the old library, Orton Hall. Away with it!) Next we enter the stair hall, beautiful in its marble and terazzo floor, marble wainscotings and ornamental cornices, delightful in its spaciousness and yet architecturally disappointing in that the stairway is not sufficiently announced. We have come into the building with the vision of the great reference hall, most of us to use it, and we expect a means of access to it, the stairway, to be directly in front of us as we enter. There it was in the competitive plans, but an unwise provision of the state building code which classifies libraries as school buildings, required moving the stair to a secondary position. As it is, we enter and instead of a means of getting up we are confronted by a means of getting out—the front door on the back of the building. The working plan has not been affected perhaps, but nevertheless an "architectural coup" has been lost.

How perfectly the plan serves the university as a place for library work was well shown in the last *Monthly*, but these lines would not be complete without a word about the great Reference Hall. With all the beauty of its proportions, its pilastered walls, its gracefully arched ceiling, its delicate color scheme and its ornamental detail—in a word—with all its real architecture it is still a work room. And why not? Its very spaciousness and its beauty begets an awed silence and we are led to wonder why all our work rooms and class rooms should not be beautiful. Surely it is an inspiration to work in such surroundings, and surely good architecture does in some subtle, silent way develop character.

The furnishings of this one room, tables, chairs, desks, and book-cases are designed in exact harmony with the whole room. The rest of the building is inadequately and terribly furnished with the

equipment of the old library. Many a bad interior has been redeemed by good furnishing, but never yet has poor furniture aught but ruined an otherwise beautiful interior. The furniture for this building cannot be too good.

In the standard literature room there stands a beautiful mantel, carved in enduring stone—the memorial gift of the class of 1912. At the end of the Reference Hall there stands a massive pedestal waiting for a figure of the Winged Victory. What could be more inspiring in this great room from which thousands will go forth to start the battle of life? At this writing a class long since departed

these college halls, flushed with the victory of life, has promised this gift as a memorial to its alma mater. What a treasure house of such memorials this building can, and yes, will be.

Architecture alone of all the arts must serve two masters. Its creations must first of all perfectly serve the purpose for which they are erected, and second they must be beautiful. The masters then of use and beauty. Too long has the university served the first of these, but here at last in the new library, have we found that other master and together they have given us a *master work of architecture*.



A Model Constitution

THE keen interest that has already enlivened the organization of the Ohio State University Association of Western New York as shown in their meeting and banquet, is again in evidence in the constitution and by-laws which have just been drawn up by a committee subject to the approval of the members. Lester P. Slade, '12, and R. S. Van Atta '11, are on the committee. Acting upon the request of other local alumni groups that anticipate the adopting of a similar working plan, the proposed constitution referred to is herewith printed in full.

ARTICLE I.

1. The name of this organization shall be "The Ohio State University Association of Western New York."

2. The purpose of the association shall be for the mutual benefit of its members, for facilitating the entrance of young graduates and ex-students into active life, and for the advancement of the interests of the Ohio State University.

ARTICLE II.

1. The membership shall consist of those graduates and ex-students of the Ohio State University residing in western New York who have paid the annual dues of the association.

2. The dues of this organization shall be \$1.00 per year.

ARTICLE III.

1. The officers of this association shall be a President, a Vice-President and a Secretary-Treasurer.

2. These officers shall be chosen at the an-

nual meeting, and shall serve for one year, or until their successors are elected and installed.

3. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all business meetings of the association.

4. It shall be the duty of the Vice-President to preside in the absence of the president.

5. It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer to record all proceedings of the meetings of the association, to conduct all correspondence of the association, to collect all dues and to make disbursements as may be directed by the Executive Committee. **ARTICLE IV.**

1. The association shall be governed by an Executive Committee of four members, consisting of the President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer and one other member appointed by the president.

2. The Executive Committee shall transact the regular business of the association and such other business as may be especially referred by the association from time to time.

ARTICLE V.

1. Twenty-five per cent of the total membership shall constitute a quorum.

2. Change in the constitution may be made by a three-fourths vote of the members present at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE VI.

1. The annual meeting for the election of officers shall be held on the last Saturday evening of September, at a place designated by the Executive Committee.

2. Other meetings may be held as decided by the association, or as called for by the Executive Committee.

A Few Remarks on University Training in Germany

BENJAMIN T. BROOKS, '06

Department of Research, University of Pittsburgh



RECENT EDITORIAL in the *New York Sun*, in commenting upon the music one may hear in this country and abroad, stated that the Germans and

Austrians of today say the same things about this country that their fathers said thirty or forty years ago, namely, that there is little or no culture here, no musical appreciation, no execution at all comparable with that found on the continent. It is an old, old story and one that has been badly over-worked. Similar remarks are continually made by Germans concerning German and American universities, and I intend these few observations as a protest against our own too common habit of criticising our own institutions. As the *Sun* editor remarked, if one of our friends from the continent does cross the water and is confronted by an organization such as the Boston Symphony Orchestra or the Metropolitan Opera, his attitude is likely to be that of the now famous farmer who stared at the camel and said, "There ain't no such animal." This attitude does not seem to be so common among people of other nations. Paderewski said of the Theodore Thomas Orchestra at the time of his first visit to this country, "I did not expect to find the finest orchestra in the world in America."

Were it not for the scientific publications which have appeared from such institutions as our unequaled astronomical observatories, our scores of beautifully equipped research laboratories, such as may be seen in the Carnegie Geophysical Laboratory in Washington, the United States Bureau of Standards, the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, the University of Chicago, Johns Hopkins, Cornell, Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Illinois, the University of Michigan and many others, it is quite probable that we would hear some good people across the water say that there are no such institutions. In the same way, an official in Berlin replied to a student from Canada who gave his place of residence as a certain town in Labrador, "There is no such place as *Labrador*! Tell me your place of residence."

I am prompted to offer these few remarks by the fact that the relative standing of American and German universities has been rapidly changing and I am often asked such questions as "How do you think their laboratories compare with ours?" "How are their libraries?" and so on. To the American who is continually looking at the hole instead of the doughnut in this country, and who is always preaching European superiority in this and that, I can only express the hope that he will soon find a Heaven to his liking. I once asked a Dutch physician, who had been visiting clinics in Berlin, if he did not think German superiority in medical practice had been a little exaggerated. He replied "Let me tell you that, after seeing the clinics in Berlin, my friend from Amsterdam and I made an agreement that if one got sick, the other would hustle the unfortunate one to Amsterdam."

First of all, however, I must say that I am fully aware of the debt of the world to the great gift which German scientists, far more than those of any other nation, have bequeathed to us, namely, the *spirit of research*. All of us know, too, that the high degree of perfection of German industry is intimately connected with scientific investigation. The research laboratory in Germany has certainly done a great deal to execute the charge of the patriotic Fichte, "Yours is the greater destiny, to found an empire of mind and reason; to destroy the dominion of rude physical power as the ruler of the world."

We are all aware also of the tremendous debt of this country in particular to German universities for the training there of a host of now well-known American scientists. Everyone knows the character of the American universities and colleges of forty or fifty years ago with their cast-iron curricula, with the study of theology, Greek and the classics decreed by tradition just as tradition has allotted four years as the conventional period of time required to obtain a parchment. It is little wonder that no small number of Americans sailed away

to work under such inspiring investigators as Gauss, Wohler, A. W. Hoffman and later von Baeyer, Koch, Virchow and others.

But the world moves, and happily we are not the most conservative people of the earth. The phenomenal growth of American universities is a fact patent to everyone, but I lean on Mr. James Bryce for the statement that the comparatively recent development of American universities, particularly in their scientific departments, is one of the most significant features of recent American progress. Mr. Alfred Maurice Low* maintains that the incessant stream of ignorant immigrants coming into this country tends to force the American youth into the schools and better classes of employment. This may, in part, explain the rapid growth in the enrollment of American universities. There has been no such development of the German universities themselves or in the enrollment, at all comparable with what has been witnessed in this country. In many of the better known universities in Germany the laboratory equipment is very little better than it was in the days of Liebig. For instance, an old daguerreotype shows Wohler's students in the University of Goettingen with their apparatus, and today the students who are doing research in the chemical laboratory there have for apparatus only those little glass things which they purchase for a few pfennigs from the glass-blower across the street. I remember having heard a German in the Bureau of Science in Manila criticising that laboratory for its poor equipment. He was going at a great clip when suddenly another German broke in with "Say, Dr.—, just tell me where in Germany you have had at your disposal an ultraviolet micro-photograph apparatus, a microscope such as the one on your desk, a large room of your own with two or three helpers, not to mention the salary you are getting?" German number one subsided.

I suppose that Professor Tamman, a Russian, is regarded as one of the greatest physical chemists living and yet his laboratory appears to be an old dwelling made over into something resembling a laboratory and it is wretchedly equipped. One must certainly give such men credit for brilliant achievement in spite of their handicap. Dr. H. N. Stokes** in an address entitled "The Revival of Inorganic Chemistry," not long ago pointed out that the ability to do a great deal with the simplest apparatus was

largely responsible for the early development of organic chemistry, in which branch the Germans still excel. Results such as those of Atchison and Hall in this country, Birkland and Eyde in Norway and the work now in progress in the Carnegie Geophysical Laboratory in Washington where expensive equipment is necessary, are not examples of the old-fashioned sort of research. A recent editorial in the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry" stated that the writer had visited every university chemical laboratory of any consequence in Germany and characterizes the work done there as "cigar-box research." The best laboratories are usually the private property of such firms as Meister, Lucius and Bruning, the Aktien Gesellschaft fur Anilin Fabrikation and the Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik. Although Germany has its share of trust magnates and millionaires, it is almost an unheard of thing for one of them to give or bequeath a large sum for the establishment of a properly equipped university laboratory or library. (The University of Frankfurt, to open in 1914, may be cited as an exception to the general rule. It has raised funds for the erection of several buildings and an endowment of \$2,875,000 by private subscription. Neither the state or national government will contribute one cent to its support. In England one of the Rothschilds has given large sums for the furtherance of his hobby, natural history, and the Prince of Monaco has built a marble palace near his famous Casino devoted to Oceanography.)

The libraries were also a source of disappointment to me. I had no sooner gone ankle-deep into scientific work than I was profoundly impressed, rather awed, by the large number of enormous treatises written by Germans. My awe was later fully equalled by my amazement and chagrin when I first saw the interior of a German university library which was reputed to be first-class. (The library of the University of Gottingen contains 561,000 volumes, a very large part of which is dead material. It is managed by a system apparently as old as the university itself. The accessions are written by hand in enormous vellum covered registers which now fill a large room. To find the title of a book in this so-called catalogue is a job for a life prisoner. If you don't know all about the book before hand the librarian can't find it.) My favorite "Handbucher" which I had become accustomed to use and revere were in many cases not owned by the university and as for works by English or American authors, they were a negligible quantity. The books owned by the university to which I had

**The American People: A Study in National Psychology*, 2 v. 1909-1911. Houghton.

***Smithsonian Inst. Ann. Rep.* 1899, 289; *Science* 1899, Vol. IX, 601.

access were scattered in five little department libraries widely separated in different parts of the town so that I found it worth my while to purchase a bicycle. I was told recently of a German exchange professor who was scheduled to deliver a lecture in Boston. The professor was then in a library in New York and he was to give the lecture the following evening. He was in a great state of agitation as he desired a certain German book with which to confirm certain notations. His friends told him that if he would only tell them the name of the book they would get it for him, but as it is customary in most German libraries to file a book request one day and get the book the next, the professor was without hope. Moreover "The book is in German and you would not have it," said the professor. Nevertheless, after much persuasion, they elicited from him the title of the desired book. When, after waiting two minutes, it came shooting out from the business end of a miniature rapid transit apparatus the professor nearly fell over in a faint.

I met a large number of men who had done three or four years' research in chemistry and had taken their degrees who had never heard of the existence of the "Journal of the American Chemical Society" or of the society itself, although the latter numbers about 50 per cent greater membership than the "Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft." At Zurich two of the American Journals received at the university are donated by the editors. This lack of adequate library facilities may partly explain the persistence with which many German authors ignore any scientific work published outside of Germany. I have heard many Englishmen make the same complaint. It is certainly true that the amount of scientific matter published in Germany greatly exceeds that published in any other country, and, even when due allowance is made for the Teuton's love for writing voluminous "Handbueher" and for the no small number of researches published in German journals by Hollanders, Swedes, Russians, Austrians and Americans, there is certainly more original work done and published by Germans than by others. Yet if our university system required each student to remain in the university for an indefinite period until a thesis was completed, I dare say that the names of some of our American men of science would go down to posterity writ very large indeed and it would require many more than the present number of American scientific periodicals to publish their results. One German professor, a recipient of a Nobel prize,

told me that it had been his experience that the Americans in his laboratory invariably showed greater energy and capacity for work than the average German student in the same laboratory and that he did not understand why we, in this country, did not accomplish more than we do in the field of scientific research unless it were that we were a "little too practical." That is a rather difficult charge to answer, but as far as my own observations go, I am sure that the American student is far more impatient to be done with schooling and to get "out in the world" and on his own feet, than the Germans. In this way we may be a "little too practical." It is often charged by European writers that we are mercenary to a degree sad to contemplate, yet, a recent writer in "Die Woche," Berlin, recently described our great astronomical observatories, established and endowed by successful American business men, and commented on the fact that these institutions, dedicated to pure science and from which no financial gain can accrue to the donor, are found among a people reputed to be intensely mercenary. Why is their counterpart not to be found in Deutschland?

I realize how illogical it is to draw conclusions from a few observations, yet I shall never forget my surprise at the helplessness of a German acquaintance, who had graduated from the University of Leipsig, when given a few simple commercial products for chemical analysis. I have since met many who had done research on some organic molecule of thirty-one or more carbon atoms who had never had a course in physical chemistry. Others had taken up research after finishing only the most elementary courses in general inorganic, organic and analytical chemistry. I am sure that the better American universities give a broader, a *much* broader foundation. As for the research, I have seen many students in German laboratories who worked so close to the professor's apron string that they never knew their program of work more than a day or two in advance.

But, after all, who can say when a university is not a university? President Van Hise has very decided ideas as to the *service* a university should render to the State. Most of us feel that a university is not rendering its *maximum* service unless it is engaged in the search for new knowledge. It is undoubtedly a good thing that there are such institutions as Oxford and Cambridge where the classics reign supreme. It is also a boon to us all that there are institutions devoted solely to research. All universities cannot be made like either of these

extremes any more than they can be standardized after any pattern. Who can say what the ideal for the majority is to be? Professor Lamprecht of the University of Leipsig, says* "The German universities no longer stand at the head of the international university organization; other universities, especially those of America and France, have already outstripped the German." Professor Dopsch of the University of Vienna states that** "All those acquainted with the conditions of affairs will agree that the universities of Austria are still less able than those of the German Empire to compete with some in other lands." Our mutual friend, Professor Munsterberg says that for the average student our system appears to be best but that for the better than average the freedom of the German system is best. Which system will in the long run, bring the greatest results in the uplift of the *whole* people is perhaps a question for speculation. As late as 1908, women were not admitted to study in the universities in Prussia and even now they constitute but 4.4 per cent of the enrollment. It may be worth while to mention in this connection that in 1908 the American universities and colleges en-

rolled 199,000 students, exclusive of preparatory departments, as compared with 54,845 in Germany in the year 1911.†

(Of course to many Germans this is no argument for, in spite of Professor Lamprecht, they will repeat to you the old story that a degree from the University of Chicago, for instance, is equivalent to a diploma from a German "Gymnasium.")

Of course one does not have to read a report of the Carnegie Foundation to know that American universities and technical schools have their blemishes. We have learned much from the Germans but it is not outside the bounds of possibility that they have a thing or two to learn from us. An American student must work or get out. The German "Burschen" may live in the "Ratskeller" and enjoy their "akademische Freiheit." I attempt no long-drawn-out argument, yet not being a big "Who's Who" person and enjoying something of the license of a free lance, I venture to express my conviction that before many years are gone, America will, *quantitatively and qualitatively, lead the world in scientific research.*

*The Nation," (1911), Vol. 92, pp. 298.

**"Oesterreichische Rundschau," 1911, No. 1.

†In 1911-12 there were 54,758 students enrolled in eleven American universities.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE OF BENJAMIN T. BROOKS.

Mr. Brooks received his degree in Arts in 1906 and in the same year his work in chemistry won for him election to Sigma Xi. He served in the capacity of assistant chemist in the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., for a year, where he was associated with I. G. Priest, '07, and Herbert Brooks, '03. The "wanderlust" then lured his feet to Manila. As chemist in the Bureau of Science he published a series of researches on copal resin, Philippine natural dyes and essential

oils. His interest in the latter took him to the laboratory of Professor Wallach in Gottingen, where he received his Ph.D. in 1912. At present Mr. Brooks has charge of the researches on petroleum now being carried on in the department of industrial research, University of Pittsburgh and is associate director of the department of chemical engineering of the university. And by the way, Brooks is a *real spark*.



Good News From Mexico

Editor, Ohio State University *Monthly*:

I hope you will pardon my tardiness in remitting, but we have had so many anxieties down here that we have not let little things (to us) molest us. We are on the *qui vive* most of the time, scamping into tunnels at night when we hear the rebels are coming; but so far no harm has been done. If this latest revolution gets well started—as it seems in a fair way to do—we hope that everything will be adjusted on a new basis and the

darling dove will again flutter over us. It would look better to us than turkeys, chickens, or anything but the old eagle. And if peace does not come soon we will be apt to see him in this country before long—if we live to see him.

C. W. FULLER, M. E. '04.

Editor's Note—Mr. Fuller is a mining engineer with the San Toy Mining Company in Santa Eulalia, Chihuahua, Mexico, and is an Ohio man.



BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE OF EDWIN E. SPARKS.

Mr. Sparks received his B.A. in 1884 and his master's degree four years later. In 1900 the University of Chicago conferred the Ph.D. and in 1909 Lehigh University added to his honors by an LL.D. Dr. Sparks is now president of Pennsylvania State College. He has been active both in public school work and in

college activities and is the author of numerous standard books on American History and kindred subjects. Under his regime at Penn State great progress has been made. He is energetic, scholarly, genial; and what is more, still keeps a live interest in the onward march of his alma mater.



Learning to Live

EDWIN E. SPARKS, '84, '88

President Pennsylvania State College

An Address Delivered at the December Convocation at the University of Chicago

N AN OCCASION like the present, in which I am honored, my former chief, some time colleagues, graduates and friends, by an invitation to speak before you, a topic lying along educational lines may seem in accord with the spirit of the hour.

Expansion of the field of work and enlargement of the curriculum are natural results of growth and development. The average course of study in the average college of today forms a strange contrast with that of even fifty years ago. The significant difference lies in the increase of the practical and the decrease of the purely cultural and ornamental. Preparation for the vocational in general has become preparation for the vocational specifically.

The response of education to popular demand was illustrated nearly fifty years ago when, at the dawn of the industrial period, the federal and state governments established and have since maintained in the several states the so-called state colleges and universities, which now number 67 and have a total enrollment of nearly 100,000 students. These institutions were intended, according to the act of Congress to educate "the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life," especially in the two great branches of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts (Engineering).

In the astonishing development of manufacturing, mining and transportation which followed and which still claims our national activity, these colleges were called upon to produce engineers, chemists, architects, draughtsmen, consulting specialists, and leaders in every phase of nature-conquest. Right worthily did they respond.

The demand for men trained in these Mechanic Arts attracted students, provided instructors, and constructed class-rooms, shops and laboratories. Agriculture, the twin-sister, was relegated to the role of Cinderella. In 1900, nearly forty years after the ennobling act was passed, there were only 6,250 students enrolled in Agriculture in the various institutions as against 8,341 in Engineering courses.

Within the past ten years, however, the tide has turned and is now setting in toward the Agricultural courses with ever increasing strength and velocity. Last year the number of students pursuing courses along agricultural lines increased nearly forty per cent, while the number in mechanic arts decreased nearly ten per cent. This right-about-face brings me to the topic I wish to present for your consideration—the present interest in agrarian life and pursuits.

"Take no thought for your life," says the Holy Scripture, . . . "what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink."

Contrary to the injunction, our principal concern at the present time seems to be with those grosser or material things of life. We need only a reincarnate Dr. Malthus to bring a panic and to picture future generations fighting like shipwrecked passengers for a share of the inadequate food supply of the world. Long we have followed the motto, "Live and learn"; now we are expending vast sums and untold energy in Learning to Live.

I shall not exhaust your patience and consume your time by attempting to find the cause of this revival of the primitive art of tilling the soil. In brief, I attribute it to the fact that the vast heritage of public lands lying always to the west of the advancing population is now well-nigh brought under cultivation and no longer supplies a refuge for restless spirits. The "Go west, young man" of the sage of Chappaqua has now become "Go down into the soil, young scientist." Intensive rather than extensive cultivation is necessary. A second cause may be found in a reaction from the movement toward the cities, which prevailed for a century, and which raised the proportion of urban-dwellers from three per cent to thirty-five per cent of the total population. This reaction has already provided the trolley and motor car to transport us to and from business; has resurrected the country tavern to feed us; has restored the country gentleman's estate for those who can afford it and has furnished golf links for our recreation.

Still another reason for the return to Agriculture is seen in the prevalent alarm at the abuse and possible exhaustion of our national resources. Railway companies have been sufficiently far-sighted to discern that lumbering is well-nigh exhausted except in remote regions; that mineral resources must in time diminish and that only one dependable source of producing freight for transportation remains, viz.: the products of the soil. In consequence, the transportation companies are expending large sums in educating the farmer to raise larger crops and to produce a surplus for transportation. Educational trains are run, lectures given, seed distributed, prizes offered, breeding animals imported, and trained experts placed at the disposal of farmers residing along the railway lines.

The examination into the increased cost of living during which the ultimate consumer has placed the blame upon every possible cause except his own extravagance, is no doubt another reason for the renaissance of Agriculture. When a home-made egg costs more than imported orange, the plain hen assumes a new importance as a source of possible wealth, especially with her climatic adaptability. When the despised potato retails for a dollar a bushel, Mr. Common People must have a little garden to circumvent the rapacious middle-man produce dealer.

Under this pressure of terminal finance,—that is, making both ends meet,—Adam has returned to his delving and Eve may yet go back to her spinning—if Mrs. Horatius will consent to hold the bridge in her stead.

May I add still another less evident and more problematical cause of this reversal of public interest? Is it not possible that the manufacturing era which has absorbed our activity, utilized our capital and made our fortunes during the past forty years is losing its hold, has, perhaps, satisfied a demand, and that national energy, in seeking new lines of development, has returned to its old occupation? Perhaps we are entering upon an agricultural era which may supplement or even supplant the age of manufacture. May it not also be true that some of this "back to the farm" movement is a direct result of the manufacturing period which built fortunes in cities and supplied means to go back to the farm by proxy if not in reality?

Contemplating these would-be farmers, it may be said that Agriculture is the most popular diversion in the minds of the American public today. The millionaire freely spends his surplus on his farm,

importing fancy breeding animals at fabulous prices, employing college-trained scientists at compensations which play havoc with college salary scales, and demanding no accounting of profit and loss from superintendents providing the deficit on the farm does not reach five figures. These fancy agriculturists in some cases buy up large tracts of land and turn them into non-productive parks for boastful purposes, bidding fair to make us rival Ireland in a system of absent landlordism. They point with pride to their exemplification of Dean Swift's aphorism of making two blades of grass grow where one grew before—and they are able to do it because they have means to procure fertilizers of the right quality and quantity.

A more numerous and more to be pitied class is found in persons of various professions and occupations who aspire to become farmers. Story papers print fascinating articles about the down-and-out man who having failed in his profession in the city sets forth with a brave wife by his side and finds a deserted cottage on an abandoned farm which is bought for a song. There under God's clear sky, surrounded by heavenly azone, cultivating a sun-kissed hillside slope, the couple plant a new Eden and live happily forevermore. It is an alluring bit of fiction—but it is fiction and the facts are found to be far otherwise by those who try the change.

Few of these adventurers into the primitive art of husbandry really do set a hen upon an egg-plant in order to secure an eventual broiler; few purchase a cocoanut in order to supply material for making a cup of cocoa; fewer still purchase a book on pharmacy as a guide to successful farming—these be stories emanating from the seat of the scornful. But many unsuccessful ventures, loss of capital and blasted hopes must follow in the wake of this movement to rehabilitate the farm.

Land companies put forth attractive advertisements as sails in the favoring breeze. One is now appearing which portrays a heart-sick and despondent workman gazing from the reeking air of a tenement window, with an arm supporting a sick wife and child and letting his tired eyes rest upon a mirage in the distance. In this mirage arises the ideal country cottage, with brilliant roses clambering over the walls, and well kept flower-beds dotting the closely-shorn lawn, while at the door stands Annie in a simple Marshall Field creation with little Lord Fauntleroy at her side to welcome her hero returning in his Sunday clothes from his daily

task in the fields. Below is the mischief-making legend, "Why die in the city when you can live in the country?"

The restless toiler and the discontented urban dweller are met on all sides by opportunity to become scientific farmers. Correspondence schools if sufficiently urged will supply the means. One advertisement displayed this line in prominent type: "Learn to raise ducks by correspondence!" However, it is probable that those who enroll and pay the prescribed fee will find the duck not so closely related to the art epistolary as this juxtaposition would indicate.

A more serious aspect of this present fancy is seen in the public interest in rural life. Commissions for studying country conditions are formed both by national and state governments. Various denominations are making rural surveys especially of their churches and congregations. Rural conditions in European countries are studied and accommodations have already been secured on a steamship line for a vast commission consisting of five members to be appointed from each state in the Union under legislative appropriations to study banking and cooperative farming in various European countries. This has been undertaken in all seriousness and the time of sailing set for the last of May.

Our well-intentioned effort of making the many as happy as the few has long been directed toward the city slums. Under the present reaction, we are turning our investigations toward rural communities and declaring that in some respects they are worse than the cities.

One community, thoroughly aroused by a rural conference held in its midst, set about to ameliorate the conditions of its poor but unfortunately could find only one family falling within that class. Eleemosynary attention being thus concentrated on this one family, its members were soon elevated to a pitiable condition of dyspepsia through a surfeit of unaccustomed food.

But I fear I have fallen below the limit of dignity prescribed for a Convocation address and I return to my thesis that education has readily accommodated itself to the new order of things. Mention has already been made of the surprising reversal of college enrollment as between the engineering and the agricultural courses. The latter after nearly fifty years of comparative inactivity seem to be attaining the prominence and serving the purpose the founders hoped for them. Former-

ly there was but one course offered, known as plain "Agriculture," and it was presumably the recourse of those who were unable scholastically to complete the engineering or the general courses. Indeed, due allowance was made in the entrance examination for the poorly qualified agricultural students.

Conditions are now changed. Entrance to the agricultural courses is as severe as to the other courses of the college and the curriculum is as stiff. No longer is the "Short Ag" or the "Long Ag," for that matter, made the butt of ridicule. "Clodhopper" has disappeared from the college vocabulary. It is sufficient to note that of the two hundred boys from the City of Philadelphia now attending the State College of Pennsylvania, ninety-ninth are enrolled in the School of Agriculture. Perhaps on the principal of exchanging known for unknown hardships, the farmer's son desires to become an engineer or a chemist, while the banker's lad and the merchant's boy wish to be a farmer.

Agricultural courses have multiplied in the resulting differentiation. A student no longer pursues a plain agricultural course but may specialize in Forestry, Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Husbandry, Poultry, Commercial Gardening, Fruit Growing, Landscape Gardening or Farm Management. The old professorships of Ancient Languages, English, Mathematics and the like are replaced by chairs of Pomology, Dendrology, Rural Sociology, Clericulture, Thremmatology, Ecology and Zootechnics. While salaries attached to the old style professorships remain generally stationary, compensation for these agricultural specialists has advanced in accord with the large demand and the limited supply. In the scale of salaries, the one begins where the other leaves off; that is, the highest professorship in the Liberal Arts carries a salary about equal to the lowest professorship in Agriculture. Divergence between these salaries is further increased by the fact that instructors in the practical lines are in constant demand by commercial firms and by the federal and state governments. Perhaps the government has been employing a large number of specialists in Greek, history or mathematics; but if so, the fact has escaped my attention. On the other hand, entire graduating classes in Agronomy, Forestry and the like are admitted to large stipends through the wide-open door of a Civil Service examination,—wide open in the sense of a large demand and a limited supply.

Eventually this condition of affairs must change for the supply will meet the demand through the

large number of agricultural students enrolled and to be graduated. The output at present is nearly 10,000 annually and steadily increasing. It is to be noted that these 67 state colleges have property valued at 125 million dollars; that they have 7,342 teachers and enroll 92,000 students. To them the federal government gives outright 20 million dollars annually in addition to the original land grant of 18 million dollars. Their growth in appropriation, numbers and influence will be the marked feature when the educational history of the present era is written.

But not alone in intra-mural instruction is education meeting the demand for improved rural conditions. On a similar foundation of state and national support, 50 agricultural experiment stations are maintained at an annual cost of 3 1-2 million dollars, having 1,600 employees, and sending out 500 separate reports to over a million addresses. The scientific projects undertaken in these stations cover the entire field of husbandry and household economy. Some require years of patient investigation to bring dependable results. Plots of land have, in some stations, been under fixed experiments for thirty years. Some old and supposedly well-established principles of economics, the diminishing return of the soil, for example, have been refuted by results obtained in these stations. All this expenditure of time, money, and energy has for its sole purpose the securing of improved methods and better results for the farmer.

The difficult task has been to convey this information to the farmer, to win his confidence and to persuade him to change his inherited conservative ways of doing things for new and more scientific methods. The pamphlet or bulletin has been the chief means of conveying this information to the people; but only too frequently it was looked upon as furnishing a supply of shaving paper and candle lighters rather than a source of available information. Next came the Farmers' Institute which by lectures and occasional demonstrations supplied scientific knowledge, but it was given at a time of year when it could be least utilized and never exemplified. The agricultural railway train fitted out with lecture rooms and exhibits, stopping at each station on scheduled time, was found to be a successful variation of the institute. This so-called "extension work" of the agricultural colleges, which endeavors to convey to the people the results of the experiments made at the stations, last year cost more than a million dollars, and

reached an estimated number of 1,800,000 persons.

The latest plan is that of a resident expert in every county of every state in the Union, whose services shall be at the disposal of the farmers for advice on any phase of crop or animal cultivation. The expense will be shared by the federal government, the state colleges and the farmers to be benefited. When one considers the number of counties in the United States, one is appalled by the magnitude of the enterprise and its cost, as well as the benefits to follow. To finance this and similar projects of agricultural and household extension work, a bill has passed the House of Representatives and is now pending in the Senate, which gives outright to every state \$10,000 the first year and an annual increase according to the percentage of rural population until in 1923, the total will not be far short of 80 million dollars annually. Another bill proposes to introduce a new principle of federal activity, viz.:—national appropriations to state public schools and to provide an agricultural high school and experiment station in every congressional district in the United States. Strange to say, these propositions peacefully to invade the several sovereign states find no serious opposition, perhaps because the purse is mightier than the sword. Having the powerful support of many railway and various leagues of bankers and others, there is likelihood that one or both bills may be enacted into laws and add another to the many national benefactions.

Manufacturers and dealers whose wares are associated with the farm have been quick to seize the present opportunity. A Chicago mail order house is said to have placed a million dollars at the disposal of the United States Department of Agriculture for securing better farm supervision. A combination of fertilizer manufacturers announces that its force of chemists will analyze without charge any specimens of soil sent to them and will prescribe the proper kind of fertilizer to be employed for that particular ground. The harvester manufacturers have set aside a million dollars for a service bureau to benefit the farmer and have placed at its head a famous corn expert from Iowa.

The Illinois State Bankers' Association maintains a special department for cooperation and aid to the farmers of the state. Business manifestly recognizes its dependence upon the soil and the necessity for an increased production. Economists freely predict that unless conditions can be changed,

the United States will be transformed within ten years from a food-exporting to a food-importing nation.

Many in the audience who are residents of the City of Chicago are annual beneficiaries of the paternalistic hand of the federal government in fostering the art of Agriculture. I retain a most lively recollection of the receipt annually of a package bearing upon the outside the warning statement, "Fifty dollars penalty for private use," but accompanied with the reassuring words, "United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C." With lively anticipations of a Santa Claus out of season, the package is opened and found to contain pumpkin seeds—of a variety presumably adapted to the needs of a husbandman residing in the third story of a flat building. Upon the principle of the survival of the fittest and of adaptability to environment, the pumpkins should be of the climbing variety if entrusted to mother earth below or of a hardy nature for high altitudes if placed in a window box on the family level.

But the benevolent government does not confine its activities to the annual distribution of 600 tons of seeds. Last year the Department of Agriculture expended no less than \$23,000,000 for the public good, in addition to the sums expended by similar departments in the several states. Among the budget items were the suppression of the cattle tick, eradication of the cotton ball evil, suppression of forest fires, experiments in converting the cactus into stock food, discovery and introduction of new forms of food-producing plants and animals, soil surveys, prevention of food adulteration, war against epidemics, care of the public health, and fighting fruit and vegetable pests. Among the items in the budget of the average state department of agriculture will be found a bureau of vital statistics, inspection of soils, analysis of fertilizers, feed stuffs, Paris Green and linseed oil, inspection of orchards, fighting San Jose scale, payment for condemned animals, a state fair, and encouragement of horticulture, live stock, bee-keeping, and dairying. The government must protect the farmer by law against the adulteration of the food purchased by him for himself, his family, his stock and his soil. It must also defend his crops against the many blights, rust, insects and germs to which they are subject, an estimate of whose ravages occasionally appear in the public press. No statistician could add these estimated losses and place them against the total crop values without being convinced that Uncle Sam faces a

hopeless annual deficit and that much more is destroyed than could possibly be raised.

To describe the extent and variety of the assistance rendered and the benefits resulting from this activity would prolong this paper beyond your limit of patience. Soil survey maps have been made of many of the states, showing at a glance the kind of soil predominating in any place, and, by a little reading, the crops for which it is adapted and the kind of treatment it needs. Specialists in crops, pests, soils, farm machinery, cattle or poultry diseases and the like are at the service of any locality making a proper request. Since the natural channel of request is the congressman of the district, one may immediately see why it is said in Washington that the agricultural interests are able to get whatever they wish. It must also be observed that no interests of the United States are better organized and prepared to contest their rights than are the agrarian interests, unless it be possibly the labor interests.

In dwelling upon the magnitude of the sums expended upon agriculture both in the class-room and in the field, I am endeavoring not to criticize the action but to emphasize the importance of food production and to show the trend of the present movement. While it is unlikely that any material reduction in the cost of living will follow so long as the style of living remains unchanged; nor are we assured that the establishment of rural credit banks will prove a panacea for the financial burdens of the husbandman; nevertheless there are several results which may be expected to follow this revived interest in the art of agriculture.

The unintentional butchery of the soil, which has characterized much of our so-called farming, will be greatly reduced if not eliminated by the introduction of better methods. Unclaimed, unused and abandoned land will be brought under cultivation and will add to the sources of food. The New York State Bankers' Association claims that 10 million acres of land in that state alone could be added to the tillable tracts by redeeming highlands and swamps.

Increased attention to agriculture will bring to bear the inventive genius of man upon the problems of production and will result in additional labor-saving machinery and devices.

As manufacturing plants are removed to the country and as population follows, the congested, food-consuming centres will diminish and the danger of food panics through war or pestilence will be reduced.

The conservation of our national resources, and of life both animal and human, will be served by an awakened conscience, less wasteful methods, an environment more favorable to health and by protection against unscrupulous and dishonest manufacturers of food.

A rural environment will also conduce to a larger degree of public happiness, an enlarged appetite for the beautiful and a more joyful outlook upon life.

The new education particularly belongs to democracy. The demand for agricultural instruction came from the people and not from the educated classes. It seeks to serve the people and it will be employed by the people.

The governmental aid has enlarged the powers and scope of government; has finally established the principle of federal aid to higher education; and has renewed the allegiance of the people to their government through benefits conferred. The appropriations made by the states have likewise established the principle of state aid to higher education and research.

Thousands of young men, whether in the service of the nation, the state or the county, have received a new vision of public service; have enlarged their capacity for serving their fellow men along practical lines; and, by becoming a part of the governmental power, will help to breed a class of devoted and conscientious public servants such as England has long enjoyed.

The introduction of these scientific studies has liberalized the college curriculum and has opened new outlets for individual aptitude.

Above all the renaissance of the art of Agriculture has stimulated research and investigation. It has called to its aid the discovered truths of chemistry, physics, entomology, and the like. It has vastly enriched and enlarged the capacity for human knowledge. And it has raised and will raise man nearer to the ultimate goal where the finite approximates the infinite through the great laws of human understanding. For "the truth shall make you free."



AN EDITORIAL CONFIDENCE

IT MAY BE poor psychology, but the editor can't resist the temptation to tell you of at least one fine yarn that is coming your way, maybe in the March number of the *Monthly*. It's a corking good story about Ernest Coulter—you all know 'im—not the dry-biographical sort, but hot-peppery and human. You'll like it. And by the way there are other plums in the pudding, very tempting. Can't tell you here, but WATCH.

H. F. H.



WHO'S YOU AT OHIO STATE?
(The Editor will welcome letters about this picture)



THE ARMORY IN WINTER

Some Reflections on the Honor System

GEORGE N. COLE, '91

Consulting Engineer, New York City

 IF THE COURT PLEASE, may a baby patriarch say a few things that may be almost anarchistic about examinations and honor systems, as such discussions seem not only perennial but indigenous not to say endemic to college papers?

In the first place, why is an exam? Is it to find out whether the student has gained a sufficient mastery of his subject, or is it the propulsion towards a final fixing of the subject as a whole in the student's mind, or is it to find out whether the instructor has properly enthused and taught his pupil?

There is too much of this mythical lore about the student being examined. The student is not being examined, he is being finished. Under proper instruction he should have been examined and tested and sounded every day for weeks or months back until the professor was certain he was working smoothly, and would give a good account of himself whenever called on. If a professor is allowing a man to slip along in an unprepared state, that professor is wasting that young man's time and that professor is not working on the "professional honor system." I remember the case of one student taking a course and that student was working hard, according to his best lights, on that course. Put in all the time conscientiously trying to get it down, but it wouldn't come. About the middle of the term the professor (and he had a most important course), recognizing that the student was not running over five pints to the gallon, sent home one of those nightmares of the early nineties, an information to parents that their child was not making proper progress and etc. and if they did not and etc., he she or it would flunk and etc.

Proper consternation at home—student seemed overworking if anything—burning more gasoline to the mile than any of the rest of the family ever had, so a family great smoke was called.

None of us ever expected to know a thing about the course that was worrying said student,

but the undersigned who had had to study a few decided to sound aforesaid student's scheme of studying and he found it totally unfitted for what it was proposed to accomplish, so he accompanied the student into depths something awful of that subject for just exactly three nights, spending not more than the usual time each evening. But the manner of study was entirely changed and that student at the end of the term was given a credit without examination. They did that then, and no more trouble was experienced on that or like courses and study time was cut some too.

This is mentioned to show a case where the professor knew a student was not accomplishing results really required and yet he put it up to the student to do the professor's work. To increase the output on what under his system was an already overloaded plant.

The engineer of an express does not allow anything in his charge to continue out of order. He mends every coupling, hot-box or knock as it occurs and if he imagines that there is anything that will not complete the journey he holds up the whole train till he fixes it or he sets it out on a siding, so that it won't disarrange his schedules. He wouldn't go six inches with a brake bar down if he could help it.

Just so it is up to the professor to get his coat off and keep his train in shape so that it will all come through all right and if there is a broken axled boy, he needs to be mended or shunted quick. And if he isn't shunted and gets into a wreck the professor should remember he is an accomplice before the fact.

That kind of spirit makes good teachers—sympathetic teachers. That kind of a professor has a nick name that tells a world of devotion.

This leads us to the assumption that examinations are reviews of the work of the prepared student of the proper kind of professor or else a test to find out how much a class has been able to achieve in spite of the professor and, Heaven help us, there are such. In the first case the honor sys-

tem doesn't count a particle. Some of our foremost citizens have done their hardest studying in getting a good grasshopper into shape, but if they know a thing they don't need a grasshopper and the professor does not need a monitor. I remember in the good old days before the flood I used to get my vacation notice pretty regular and I'd have to hustle to be admitted and on one occasion I had a "Con" under Tuttle (A. H.) in physiology and I had studied hard and got the thing in shape. It was a ground hog case. I had to get it off so I went in before registration day to lift it. "Tut" gave me my questions and sat me down before the red window of his dark room while he went inside and fussed with some plates I suppose. Those could have been the trying times, but I knew his stuff like a book and the honor system did not count and I got that condition off too.

It's the man with the flunk in perspective that runs afoul of the honor system. The little hero who knows he isn't prepared and like the rag and bone and the hank of hair (what is correct on that) that he "never was" prepared, but leads the forlorn hope like a little man and whose paper sets forth nothing so plainly as that all is lost save honor, is the man who is caught by the honor system. He and his dad, who has grub staked him.

This honor system listens good, but is unnecessary if a man is prepared and if he is not prepared I don't believe in tempting him. Might just as well have stored strawberries in the front parlor of the old North Dorm (remember that delectable spot, that carpet and them shades and the piany) as to flaunt the honor system before an unprepared class. Somebody is going to fall.



Afield With the Secretary

TWO DOZEN LIVE wires in the Gem City of Ohio met Wednesday, February 5, at an informal luncheon at the City Y. M. C. A. to greet Secretary Warwick who was on his way to the Birmingham, Alabama, meeting. Several new members were added to the growing membership list of the association and the sentiment was expressed as favoring a large informal gathering of the men in the spring for the purpose of furthering the plans for the celebration of the fortieth anniversary celebration at commencement time.

Under the enthusiastic direction of President Cellarius '88 and Secretary Harshman '04, '07 the alumni in Montgomery county are sure to be heard from in June.

there is every assurance that Hamilton county will rank second to none in Ohio when it comes to interest in and support of the University. In April or May it is planned to hold a large smoker and make a special effort to boost Ohio State in that section and arouse interest in the festivities and class reunions in June.



The Lexington, Kentucky, alumni turned out to a man to welcome Secretary Warwick at luncheon at the Phoenix Hotel on February 6 and extended the true Kentucky hospitality to him during his short visit of two hours in the Blue Grass city. Two members were added to the Association's roster. Those present determined to get all the alumni in western Kentucky in closer touch and to stir up interest in the commencement week plans.



At Louisville, Kentucky, on the night of the sixth, E. H. Mark, Ex. '87 of Bowling Green, L. F. Gehres, '07 of Owensboro, G. N. Johnston, '92, J. F. Burns, '94, and L. W. Thompson,

At an informal dinner on the night of February 5, several Queen City alumni welcomed Secretary Warwick and saw to it that he spent no lone-some minutes while in Cincinnati. Under the leadership of such alert and representative men as Dr. Marion Whitacre, '94, Heinie Heekin, '06, O. M. Dock, '08, and Sanford B. Headley, '05,





'06, extended a cordial welcome to Secretary Warwick and spent a few hours in interesting and pleasant reminiscence of days on the campus. By train time Gehres's supply of cigars had given out and the session came to an end.



Hats off to Alabama. Incidentally flowers to R. E. Brakeman, Ex. '07, and W. L. Cozzens, '12, for their efforts in bringing about the founding of a permanent Ohio State Association in the sunny south. And to show what real interest there is in that section of the country, note that among the score or more who were actually present were F. S. Ball, '88, from Montgomery; R. V. Myers, '93, and E. R. Dunsford, '11, of Knoxville, Tennessee; Dean Barr, '12, an Ohio boy; F. W. Sperr, Jr., '06, and wife of Corey, Alabama; A. F. Greaves-Walker, Ex. '06 and wife, who was Mary McKinley, '04, and H. T. Rice, Ex. '10, from Warrior, Alabama. H. M. McFarland, '02, from Emsley, Alabama. One of the interesting incidents of the evening was the reunion of two Denison alumnae, Mrs. Sperr, and Miss Brakeman. Neither knew that the other would be there, which is more proof of how well a man can keep a secret.

From Birmingham were Mr. J. W. Groves, '98, and wife, who was Miss Anna Hirst, '00.

There were other charming ladies present also besides the wives of alumni and they showed real interest in the celebration.

All the guests assembled at the Hotel Hillman on the night of the seventh and after a get-acquainted meeting in the parlors of the hotel, gathered around the banquet board in the private dining room.

Between the courses of a excellent meal came toasts from various ones present. Mr. Brakeman acted as toast-master and in the "we have with us this evening" program first introduced Mr. Sperr, who responded to the toast "Our University," and incidentally commented on the fact that he is one of the first grandsons of Ohio State, his father, Mr. F. W. Sperr having graduated in '83. Then came a talk that was not given "Ohio State Men in Georgia." W. A. Johnson, '02, failed to represent Georgia, but nevertheless he sent his

money for a plate at the "feed". Following this W. L. Cozzens, '12, was asked to say something for or against "Our Athletics," but exercising rare discretion he proceeded to talk on something entirely foreign to the subject assigned him. Then came an entertaining talk by M. Groves, '98, on "The South as a Field," bringing out in his discourse the opportunity open to Northern men and especially Ohio State men in the South, together with reminiscent remarks; R. V. Myers, '93, endeavored to prove that it was interest in Alma Mater and not a prior business engagement which brought him and Mr. Dunsford to the reunion and assured those present of the willingness of the Tennessee alumni to join in this movement until such time as it was possible to organize in the "volunteer" state. And then came an appreciation of Prexy by F. S. Ball, '88, "Our president, William Oxley Thompson." Mr. Ball brought out his efficiency in placing Ohio State in the foremost rank of educational institutions. He dwelt upon the modesty which characterized his doings and the cordial reception with which every man is received in his office, bringing out the thought that that is what makes the alumnus feel glad to return to the campus and to want to converse with the president when he is there; that he is never too busy to welcome the visitor and to exchange greetings.

The program was ended by an address by the secretary relative to the work and growth of the alumni association of the University. Before adjournment officers were elected for the ensuing year and a permanent organization was effected.



Note—Mr. Ball invited Mr. Warwick as his guest to his home in Montgomery the following day and gave him an idea of what a real southern city is. After motoring about the city Mr. Ball took him to the old historic capitol building where it was his good fortune to see many things of interest and to meet several of the state officials. In the office of the State Superintendent of Education he met another Ohio State student of whom he had lost trace. When '88 holds its big reunion in June Mr. and Mrs. Ball, who has acquired her husband's enthusiasm, will be among the first arrivals. He says that he can scarcely wait until the time comes to return to the campus.



ALUMNI SECRETARIES AND REPRESENTATIVES AT OHIO UNION.

The Organization of Alumni Secretaries

Ohio State University is the Host. Some of the Problems Discussed



ALUMNI SECRETARIES from many leading institutions of learning assembled in conference at the Ohio State University on February 22, on the occasion of the first meeting ever held, on a call sent out by H. S. Warwick, alumni secretary, the originator of the idea.

The night preceding the conference was marked by an acquaintance smoker attended by the delegates at which Dr. William O. Thompson, president of Ohio State University, delivered an address of welcome and expressed his commendation of the movement thus begun.

Among those attending from a distance were Prof. Albert H. Tuttle, representing the University of Virginia, and one of the professors at Ohio State in its early days; A. T. Prescott, the representative from Louisiana State University; W. B. Shaw, alumni official at the University of Michigan; George B. Compton of Columbia, another energetic college man; E. B. Johnson of Minnesota, who from the first has been greatly interested in the movement and has helped to further it; from Pittsburgh, Alexander Silverman, of University of Pittsburgh and W. B. Field, of Carnegie Institute of Technology, both of whom have shown great activity in promoting the idea. The former helped materially as chairman of the committee on organization. Of the Ohio men present D. C. Mathews, executive secretary of Western Reserve University and chairman of the committee on program and topics, had been especially active in the preparations for the conference.

The conference was characterized by interesting discussions and live addresses dealing with the financing and editing of alumni publications; the development of class reunion; the entertainment of the visiting alumni at Commencement and especially the relations of the alumni organizations to the governing bodies of their respective institutions.

The fear had been expressed that the ends sought for by this organization might overlap those accom-

plished by other collegiate bodies. It was the consensus of opinion that such is not the case and that the federation ought to be continued permanently.

H. E. Ridings, of the University of Missouri, was instructed to investigate the advisability and practicability of pooling the combined circulation of the alumni publications represented in this association for the purpose of attracting national advertisers.

H. M. Harwood of the State University of Iowa, who had acquired data from all of the leading alumni associations, was directed to compile these for publication in connection, with the detailed printed report of the discussions at the conference. This will mark a new departure in college publications and will develop a manual which will be useful to alumni secretaries. The idea of publishing a national magazine was also suggested.

H. S. Warwick, of Ohio State University, presided at the conference and W. B. Shaw of University of Michigan acted as secretary.

The following officers were elected: President E. B. Johnson, of Minnesota; first vice-president, H. S. Warwick, of Ohio State; second vice-president, George B. Compton of Columbia, secretary, W. B. Shaw, of Michigan, and treasurer, A. T. Prescott of Louisiana State.

These officers, acting as an executive committee, were ordered to canvass the charter membership of the association which includes more than 50 universities, and colleges in order to determine on the time and place of the next meeting. A vote of thanks was extended to the university for the hospitality accorded the delegates during their stay on the campus. Others who contributed to the success of the gathering were R. H. Smith of Penn State, E. W. Lord of Boston University, Edwin R. Embree of Yale, and H. M. Harwood of Iowa.



Benjamin Franklin Thomas

1850 - 1911

HENRY S. CARHART

Professor of Physics, University of Michigan

(From Science, April, 1912)

O MORE UNEXPECTED AND startling announcement ever came to the writer than that of the death of Professor Thomas last summer. Only a few weeks before he was apparently in rugged health and as much interested as ever in the various phases of his department of science and its applications. The workers die but the work goes on.

Professor Thomas was born at Palmyra, Ohio, October 14, 1850, and died near his summer home in Maine, July 4, 1911. He received his preparation for college under private tutorage in Fox Lake, Wisconsin, and took the degree of Master of Science at Ripon College in 1874. Then followed one year at the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in Dakota, two years as instructor at Carlton College in Minnesota and three years as a graduate student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and research assistant at the Stevens Institute in Hoboken. At this last institution he earned the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1880. The next five years he spent as professor of physics at the University in Missouri. In 1885 he was elected to the same chair in succession to Dr. T. C. Mendenhall at the Ohio State University. To this institution he gave twenty-six years of undivided and efficient service in the cause of education. This term of service covered the critical formative period while the institution was evolving from a small "College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts" into the great state university of the present. His compelling logic, clear mental grasp of a difficult situation, and his exceptional gift for orderly statement made his services of great value in faculty meetings, in hearings before legislative committees, and as an expert witness in important cases of litigation.

Professor Thomas was early in foreseeing the immense expansion likely to come in applied elec-

tricity, and in 1889 he was instrumental in obtaining from the legislature an appropriation for a building and its equipment to accommodate a course in electrical engineering. This was probably the first college building ever built solely for the purpose of teaching this branch of engineering. His foresight has received abundant justification in a number of graduates in this course who have shed luster on their chosen profession and on their alma mater.

Professor Thomas's especial interest was in the subject of electrical measurements and electrical applications. He was unusually successful in developing the courses in advanced electrical measurements for engineering students; and by careful planning and persistent effort, carried on steadily through many years, he succeeded in getting together a magnificent equipment for this work. At the same time he elaborated a strong course of instruction which matched the fine equipment for effective use. He was a remarkably skilful experimenter in the study of rapidly varying electrical phenomena. His oscillograms of electric discharges and of waves of electric pressure

Professor Thomas's especial interest was in and current are the most beautiful the writer has ever seen.

Professor Thomas's practical work as an electrical expert early led him to a thorough study of the photometry of arc and incandescent lamps, and enabled him to give valuable aid in electric lighting to many great institutions of the state, such as the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, the state house at Columbus and the state hospitals at Athens, Dayton and Toledo. He was for a number of years director of the Ohio Meteorological Bureau before it was merged into the United States Weather Bureau. He was also the representative for the state in the meetings

called by the Bureau of Standards in Washington to confer on the subject of correct weights and measures.

Among the public positions filled by Professor Thomas was that of member of the board of examiners at the International Electrical Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1884 and of the Jury of Awards in the Department of Electricity at the Columbian Exhibition in 1893. At the latter he was placed in charge of a very elaborate test of the life and efficiency of incandescent electric lamps. The results of this prolonged test unfortunately were never published by the government. He was an expert judge of electrical instruments, machinery and processes, and he was in consequence much in demand as a consulting engineer to design the electric plants of large establishments.

As a teacher Professor Thomas excelled in the clearness and precision of his statements. These were matched by the success of his experimental demonstrations. From his students he invariably demanded solid, substantial work; he was impatient with careless or slovenly ways either in the class-room or the laboratory, and constantly held up to his classes high standards of attainment.

The new and substantial physics building at the Ohio State University is a monument to his

persistent effort and to his good judgment in planning and working out various details for convenience and efficiency. In the work of his department and all that pertained to it he was indefatigable; to it he gave more than the full measure of time and energy.

Professor Thomas was a genial friend; none more so. The writer was favored with that friendship for many years, and he here gladly gives expression to his deep appreciation of all that this friendship meant to him. Only the bereaved wife, the son and the daughter know what it means to lose a faithful husband and a fond father.

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The above sketch of the life of Professor Thomas is from the pen of his lifelong friend, the Professor of Physics at the University of Michigan. Professor Carhart served with Professor Thomas on the Jury of Awards at the Columbian Exposition during the summer of 1893 and was closely associated with him in the Association for the Advancement of Science and in the Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Former students who worked under Professor Thomas in the Physical or Electrical Laboratories are preparing to procure a suitable memorial to his memory which will be dedicated at the next commencement.



Whitlings

Ψ Ψ Ψ

Society's more demure capers, the two-step, waltz and Boston are the three dances allowed by the Woman's Pan-Hellenic association of Ohio State University. At a recent meeting all other society dances such as the Boston Dip, Bunny Hug and Bear were voted down. Three associations in Ohio State have placed bans upon the fashion dances. The student council has sent letters to all organizations asking them to aid in the campaign.

Married women enrolled as students and the wives of men students of the university have organized a club known as the "University Dames." The Dames met at the home of Miss Caroline Breyfogle, dean of women at Ohio State, February 11, and planned the organization. The membership at present consists of 30 women. The faculty ladies are welcomed as members and visitors of the club.

One of the most valuable contributions being made to the state by the University of Wisconsin is to be found in the bulletins and circulars of information that are being prepared by the instructors in the agricultural experiment station of the University of Wisconsin. Of these F. B. Hadley, D. V. M., graduate of College of Veterinary Medicine, '07, is doing commendable work. Two of his articles are concerned with "Directions for Vaccinating Against Hog Cholera" and "The Diagnosis of Contagious Abortion in Cattle by Means of the Complement Fixation Test." E. G. Hastings, '98, is a co-author of "Studies on the Factors Concerned in the Ripening of Cheddar Cheese." These two men are also represented in the report of the director of the experiment station where their work is detailed in full. James G. Sanders, '03, also of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, has had charge of state orchard and nursery inspection and has written numerous pamphlets and articles.



Old Grad on the Campus

A PLUM FOR DAVE.

THE OLD GRAD wants to pay a brief personal tribute to Secretary Warwick, who was the moving spirit back of the meeting of the Alumni Secretaries on the campus, and who first originated the idea to pool individual interests and problems in a common association. The visiting gentlemen showed their appreciation of his efforts before their departure in a personal expression of thanks for his earnest efforts in the behalf of a better alumni organization and a more intelligent direction. We are all proud of all State men like Warwick who get out of the rut and make new paths across the fields to bigger and finer things.



NEW FOOTBALL SCHEDULE.

Ohio's entrance into the Western Conference will be signalized by a football schedule that includes three encounters with western teams and retains four of the strongest Buckeye elevens. All in all, it is a schedule that is immensely gratifying to the Old Grad, even though it does not repre-

sent as many big games as was anticipated, because of contract complications. The concluding date of the season is with Northwestern on November 22, which will bring a vast crowd swarming to the campus. The season is built to insure a financial success with five home games and Oberlin and Wisconsin likely to fill the bleachers when they come here to meet the scarlet and gray. In this connection also, it is gratifying to announce the Western Intercollegiate Cross Country Run, to be held here, probably on the date of the Northwestern football game. It really does seem that Ohio is beginning to trot with fast company. Under the direction of L. W. St. John, athletic director, a painstaking and thoroughly competent expert, a great future for Ohio State athletics is assured.

The football schedule is as follows:

- October 4—Ohio Wesleyan.
- October 11—Western Reserve.
- October 18—Oberlin at Oberlin.
- October 25—No game.
- November 1—Indiana.
- November 8—Wisconsin at Madison.
- November 15—Case.
- November 22—Northwestern.



A DEAN OF MEN.

Within the immediate future a new idea is to sprout upon the campus, none other than the installation of a dean of men who will also act in the capacity of the manager of Ohio Union, superintendent of the proposed alumni dormitories, possibly take a place on the university faculty. Carl M. Baldwin, '07, who has made a commendable record for himself as manager of Ohio Union, has resigned his position looking toward the larger development of this center of university activity. The trustees are already looking for a man who will combine the diversified requirements of the new position. Walter J. Sears, '94, one of the trustees of the university, is one of the most enthusiastic advocates of the proposal, and has the backing of fellow trustees, students and alumni. It is hoped the new arrangement will bring the students into a deeper and closer fellowship and also into the circle of a more intimate acquaintance with their

own dean. The Old Grad in particular is greatly encouraged with the success that has already met the early years of Ohio Union on the campus. More students are coming to it as their campus club and already it is beginning to foster a college spirit sadly lacking before. Really there is a host of things here at Ohio State that show the growing sense of a college democracy and a renaissance of severed ideals, which have made Oxford and Cambridge more than names.



MOVIES ON THE CAMPUS.

Prof. F. A. McKenzie of the department of Economics and Sociology is a little man with a big idea. He it was who brought the American Indians on the campus for their annual conferences in which the destiny of the red man was discussed. And now he has made the effort to center some of the amusement activities among students upon the campus itself, rather than to allow them to be dispersed into the by-ways. To this end the movies are telling their stories nightly against the screen in University Hall, where scores of students are thronging to see the celluloid drama. Originally admission was free, but shares are now being sold for a nominal price in a company that will issue tickets on shares of stock. In the summer the views will be thrown upon a canvas near the ravine so that students seated upon the steps of Ohio Union can see prank, adventure and battle, with realistic effect. It was first intended that the pictures would be shown in Ohio Union, but an order of the Columbus fire chief made imperative the removal to University Hall. The idea is proving a popular one in many ways. The Old Grad's bonnet is off to the man who originated movies on the campus. Let's have more men with innovations up their sleeves.



SOME AMATEUR PLAYS.

Another innovation has made its way into college life here on the campus, expressing itself behind the footlights, where the Strollers herald the drama. This year rehearsals are under way for the presentation of "The Clean-Up," a play written by Carle B. Robbins, an Ohio State man, which utilizes the 18 successful people who have

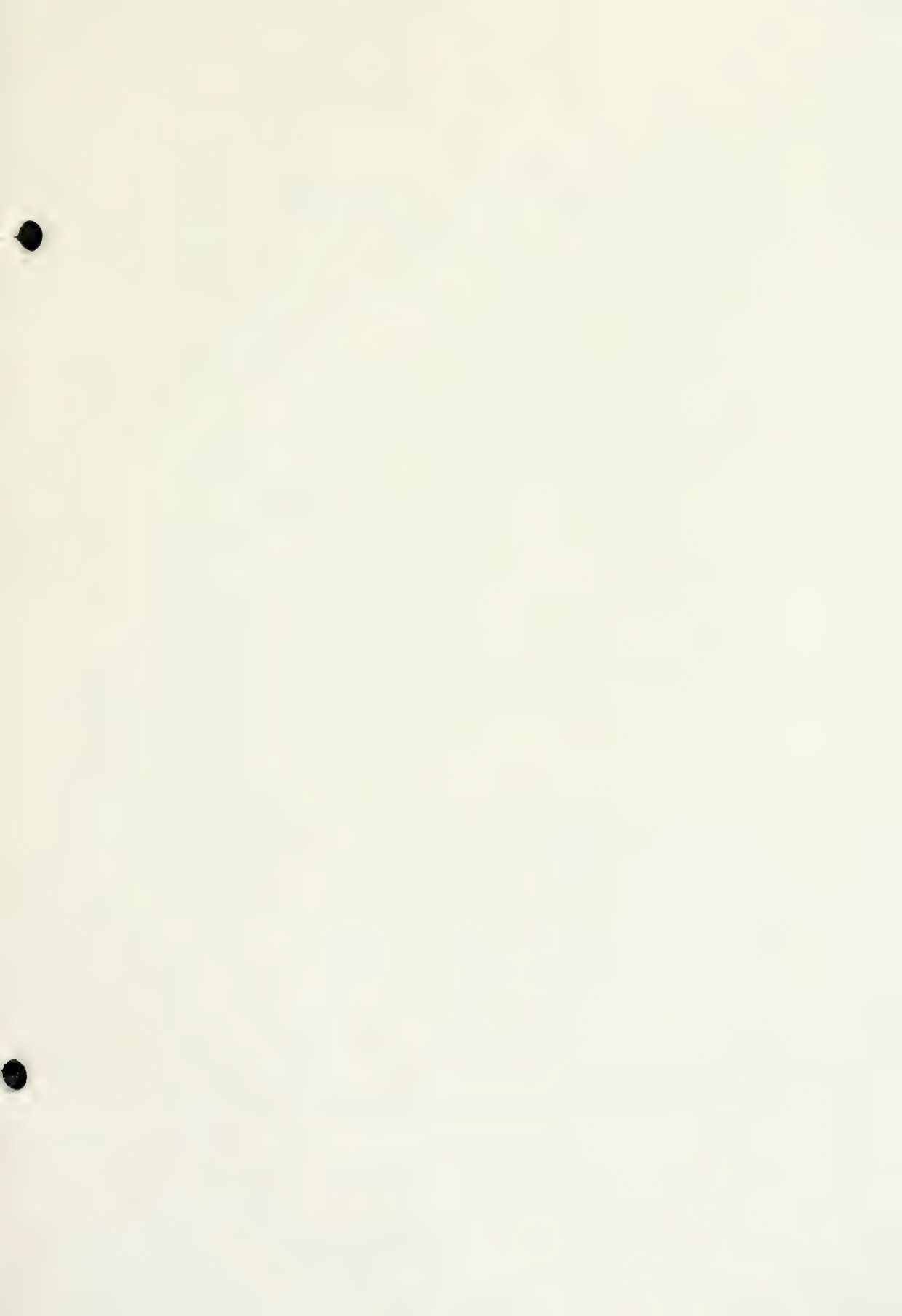
passed the second try-out. It is in fact written around them. "The Clean-Up" is a domestic play with a step-mother and daughters, and women's rights and a Salvation Army girl and a lot of other people that make the action a swift tumble of episodes. It is hoped that this is the beginning of a custom akin to that in vogue in Columbia and Yale, where theatricals are the joint work of undergraduates, both in authorship and in presentation. Such events lend an opportunity for the amateur playwright and for the actor who visualizes the part.

It is also interesting to note that plans have been completed for the out-door stage of the Browning Society which is to be constructed east of the present stage, and in the hollow back of the proposed Woman's Building. The money earned by the girls of Browning in plays of the past will be utilized in erecting the new structure. The play for this year's presentation has not yet been selected, but whatever these talented young women decide upon will doubtless be accomplished to the satisfaction of all. The Old Grad is vastly pleased with the fine record that has been made in amateur theatricals in the past and with the present promise of equally good things to come.



CAMPUS BEAUTIFICATION.

And now for a little paragraph about the campus—the beautification of the campus, if you please. At last the powers-that-be are awake to the fact that the students are not eager to forget their familiar paths for the ciuder walks, or particularly interested in seeing flowers and shrubbery in bloom where once there was tattered paper and rubbish. But a campaign is on. Undergraduates have been called into counsel, and the whole university community has been roused to the need of campus improvement. Many of us think that we now have the handsomest yard of any American university, with a company of noble trees fit for the adventures of Robin Hood and his band. We ought to be more proud of it as the years go on and a new beauty grows up around buildings, traditions and college life. So the alumni are interested and will do their part. Now it's up to the students.





Round Robin

EDITOR'S NOTE

A GAIN I want to urge all readers of the *Monthly* to keep me posted on the affairs of the alumni. I appreciate the kind words of commendation that reach me; but information and personal items will be more welcome. To facilitate the gathering of these items, a class secretary has been placed at the head of every class, as you will notice below. Will all of you send stray bits of information to him, so that they may be compiled? Without co-operation the *Monthly* becomes only a one-man publication. Come on, *you*, lend a hand!

H. J. Harrington

THUMB NAIL SKETCHES

Ψ Ψ Ψ

SIX TIMES promoted under the same firm Horace Maley McFarland, '02, better known to his friends as Pony,—for obvious reasons,—has been forging ahead down South, until now he is assistant to the consulting engineer of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, Birmingham, Alabama. Furthermore, he has the distinction of making the highest grade, 92.5, in the state mine examinations of Alabama recently held and led the class of 57 by a good



margin. He married in the South, but is still firm in his allegiance to Ohio. Pony says that a young fellow bearing a sheepskin from Ohio State has an open Sesame in the land of cotton and that he is proud of his Alma Mater. Some day he expects to come back home for a visit to his folks, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McFarland, Columbus, but just now he is too busy. Pony is on the gallop and is only half way round the track.



CLASS SECRETARIES

If there are any discrepancies in the list of class secretaries kindly call the attention of the Editor to them at once.

'78.

'78. Dr. Arthur B. Townshend, 45 W. 35th St., New York City, Class Secretary.

Dr. Arthur B. Townshend, '78, was recently elected president of the Graduate Club of New York City. This is the second time Dr. Townshend has been honored by the organization.

'79.

'79. Newton M. Anderson, Principal of Asheville Schools, Asheville, N. C., Class Secretary.

John C. Miskimen and George W. Miskimen attended the University in the later seventies. The former resides near Newcomerstown, Ohio, where he is farming. The latter has a position with the government at Roberts Ranch Ranger Station, Pinetop, Arizona, where he is teaching the Indians how to run saw-mills.

Carrie Mendenhall, here in '75, has her home in Cleveland, Ohio. Her married name is Perkins. Her husband, David S. Perkins, died in 1901.

Joseph S. Loving, here in '75-'77, died December 2, 1888.

Wilber B. Marple, a student in 1875, is located at 46 W. 53rd St., New York City.

Class Secretaries

'80.

'80. Florizel Smith, New Hayden Building, Columbus, Ohio, Class Secretary.

Harry B. Dahl, who attended the university in '76-'79, is located at Washington C. H., Ohio. He is a wholesale grocer.

Charles B. Comstock, a student in '76-'78, is living at the Haddam, Cleveland, Ohio.

Edward T. Bingham, enrolled in '76-'80, is in Washington, D. C. He lives at the Cumberland.

John P. Jones, '80, a former member of the board of trustees, is a planter in Louisiana at Barataria, Jefferson Parish.

A. B. Cunningham, '80, is cashier of Treat & Company, New York City. He resides in Brooklyn, New York.

Homer W. McCoy, Ex. '80, a prominent club man of Chicago, is head of the house of McCoy & Company, investment bankers.

'81.

'81. Dr. David O'Brine, Urbana, Ohio, Class Secretary.

Harry C. Hull, enrolled in '77-'78, is in the hotel business at Ashland, Ohio.

M. F. Kellerman, here in '77-'78, is at Romney, Indiana.

Kitty Ewing, who attended the University in '77-'78, resides at Ft. Hancock, N. J. She is the wife of Captain Irving Wrenn, of the United States Army.

Harry E. Baker, who attended Ohio State in '77-'78, is at Delaware, Ohio.

Frank Huston, who enrolled from South Charleston, Ohio, in 1877, is dead.

Vinton P. Safford, here from '77-'79, is at El Paso, Texas. He came from Chillicothe, Ohio.

James E. Silcott, who registered from Washington C. H. in 1881 can now be found at Swift and Elm streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. He is a dentist.

'82.

'82. Horace L. Wilgus, 1547 Washtenaw Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich., Class Secretary.

Eva A. Marvin, a student from '78-'80, resides at the Portner, Washington, D. C.

William Whitten, a student '78-'80, is a physician in Columbus, Ohio.

William A. Houston, of Marysville, Ohio, a student at State in '78-'79, is living at Turlock, California.

Irvin Linson, A. '82, is living in Los Angeles, California. He is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity.

Samuel Carey, '78-'79, is teaching at Howard, Ohio.

'83.

'83. Frederick W. Sperr, 107 Hubble Ave., Houghton, Mich., Class Secretary.

Mary E. Lucas, who registered as a student from West Jefferson, Ohio, is now Mrs. Mary L. Badger. She was at the University in '79.

Marion Burnham and W. D. Burnham, students in '79, have been located. The former lives at London, Ohio, and the latter at Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

W. E. Touvelle, enrolled in '79-'80, is at Celina, Ohio.

Charles B. Dun, here in '77-'78, and a graduate of Kenyon College, died August 13, 1881.

Frank M. Allen, at State in '79-'81, is living at New Smyrna, Ohio. His brother, Charles Allen, a manufacturer at Troy, Ohio, was enrolled at the same time and is a new member of the Association.

George H. Thraikill, here in '79, is a physician at Chickasha, Oklahoma.

'84.

'84. Edwin E. Sparks, President Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., Class Secretary.

Edgar F. Kinnear, who took special work in civil engineering in '80-'81, resides at the Hotel Normandie, Columbus, Ohio.

William R. Gibbs, here in '80, is living in Los Angeles, California.

Owen P. Thompson, a student at Ohio State in '80, is farming near Atwater, O.

Charles A. Paul, a special student in '80, is a banker in Norwalk, Ohio.

'85.

'85. Charles F. Scott, Sheffield Scientific School, New Haven, Conn., Class Secretary.

A. B. Cowdery, a short Ag. in '85, is farming near Cortland, Ohio, and is interested in the University. He is also a fruit grower.

L. Warren Keifer, enrolled in '81, is residing at Bostwick, Nebraska. He is a brother of William W. Keifer, A. '86, a prominent alumnus of Ohio State.

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Lewis C. Cranz, here in '81, is farming near Ira, Ohio.

Henry T. Bannon, a student at State in 1885 and graduate of Michigan in '89 is an attorney at Portsmouth, Ohio.

'86.

'86. Mrs. Clara Fisher Milligan, 301 W. 6th Ave., Columbus, Ohio, Class Secretary.

Carl P. Pfaff, here in '82, resides at Oak Park, Illinois.

'87.

'87. Uriah H. Myers, 711 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa., Class Secretary.

Dr. William McPherson, '87, of the department of chemistry at Ohio State University has been granted a six months' leave of absence, and with Mrs. McPherson has sailed from New York on the steamer *Canada* for Europe. Professor McPherson will spend most of his time visiting German universities.

Joseph C. Hull, here '83-'85, is connected with the Continental Fire Insurance Company of Chicago. His office is in the Rialto Building.

Grace Moodie, enrolled in '83, resides at 233 Fairwood Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

'88.

'88. Frank M. Raymund, Hayden Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio, Class Secretary.

Joseph M. Fawcett, who enrolled in '84, from Carrollton, Ohio, is at Yellow Springs, Ohio.

'89.

'89. Charles P. Sigerfoos, Department of Zoology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., Class Secretary.

Bessie P. Wayne, a student in 1885, is married and resides in Cleveland, Ohio. Her name is Mrs. George Y. Anderson.

Wendall A. Woodworth, here in '85, is at Pasadena, California.

Edgar B. Fox, who died in November, '00, was enrolled at Ohio State in '85. Leaving here he went to Columbia University, enrolling in the department of architecture, and was the first student to complete the post-graduate course in architecture at that university, receiving a certificate. His sister, Mrs. Gertrude Fox Hess, resides in Seattle, Washington, where she is a librarian.

Charles A. Wikoff, a student in '85-'86, is with the Standard Accident Insurance Company at Detroit, Michigan.

Kate Milan, here in '85, lives at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

'90.

'90. Ellen B. Talbot, Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., Class Secretary.

Louis C. Burnham, here '86-'87, is living near Milford Center, Ohio, and Simeon F. Burnham, enrolled in '86, resides at Woodstock, Ohio.

J. E. Gould, Ex. '90, is superintendent of motive power of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad with headquarters at Norfolk, Virginia.

G. P. Grimsley, '90-'91 is geologist for the National Limestone Company of West Virginia. His headquarters is at Martinsburgh, W. Va.

Emma J. Oviatt, here in '86, is reported to be at Flint, Michigan, with the Buick Auto Company.

Chauncey L. Caylor, here in '86-'88, lives in Atlanta, Ga.

Shelley Davis, here in '86, is farming near Hilliards, Ohio.

Lew W. Innis, enrolled in '86, lives at Linden Heights, Ohio.

'91.

'91. Frank W. Rane, Office of State Forester, State House, Boston, Mass., Class Secretary.

Two handsome rugs have been received by the Secretary of the Association for the new rooms of the alumni organization in Ohio Union, the gifts of F. D. Patterson, Ex. '91 and C. W. Napper, '06, both of the C. R. Patterson & Sons carriage works, Greenfield, Ohio. The rugs are much appreciated.

George H. Cole, '91, writes as follows: "Yesterday I put in at The Columbia Alumni Day—I am sending you the program. Except for the stunts they have nothing on us, and our June 1, 1911, dinner had their whole schedule beat a mile. Guy Compton says he proposes to be represented at your Secretary's meeting."

Edward L. Brown, who was a special student in '87-'88, is teaching in the schools at Denver, Colorado.

'92.

'92. Loring H. Goddard, Wooster, Ohio, Class Secretary.

Frederick R. Ohl, enrolled at State in '88, is in Chicago, Illinois, with the Carnegie Steel Company.

Eva Hageman, who was a student in '88, resides in Muncie, Indiana. She is a widow. Her husband was John W. Little. Her address is 622 E. Washington Street.

'93.

'93. Jerome J. Green, Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, Indiana, Class Secretary.

Charles E. Kilbourne, enrolled in '89, is a Captain in the United States Army. Mail sent in care of the War Department will reach him. He received a degree in C. E. from Virginia Military Institute.

"Builders of Handmade Vehicles" is the way C. R. Patterson & Sons of Greenfield advertise themselves to the world. In the firm are F. D. Patterson, Ex. '91, and C. W. Napper, '06, both thoroughly alert business men.

C. S. Powell, '93, is with the S. K. Elliott Electric Company of Cleveland, Ohio.

'94.

'94. Dr. Marion Whitacre, 2122 Auburn Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio, Class Secretary.

W. H. Jenkins, '94, is a railway civil engineer at Sherrodonville Station, Pennsylvania.

Charles W. Davis, '94, is in the general insurance business in Cleveland, Ohio.

H. O. Williams, '94 Ag. '00, is the principal of the Sacramento high school, Sacramento, California.

William K. Lanman, here in '90, is president of the Columbus Bolt Works. He is also treasurer of that concern.

Llewellyn Pratt, a student at State in '90, resides at Nutley, N. J. His business address is 2 Rector Street, New York City, where he is connected with the Passaic Metal Works. Mr. Pratt received his B. A. from Williams College in '94.

'95.

'95. Ulysses S. Brandt, New First National Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio, Class Secretary.

What is believed to have broken a record in Michigan, and in the Middle West as well, took place February 17 at the joint meeting of the Common Council of Grand Rapids, Mich., when Miss Agnes F. Chalmers, '95, was escorted to the Mayor's chair and deliberated over the deliberations of the school board. "Miss Chalmers had little to do," says the *Grand Rapids Press*, "but this little she did in a thoroughly dignified and business-like manner." Miss Chalmers is a Christian Science practitioner.

Henry V. Stevens, student in law school in '91, is in Chattanooga, Tenn. He holds a B. A. degree from Ohio Wesleyan in '88.

Almon V. Larue, who entered the agricultural course in '91, is at Van Wert, Ohio.

William A. Marsh, enrolled in '91, is at San Pedro, Isle of Pines.

Flora D. Loewenstein, enrolled in '91, is the wife of A. W. Loeb, of the Avery-Loeb Electrical Company of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Loeb was in the engineering department '94-'97, and is a member of the Association. They live at 314 Kendall Place.

Lemuel R. Mateer, here in '91, is at Girard, Ohio.

Edwin C. Walker, who registered in '91 from Mt. Vernon, Ohio, is living in Urbana, Ohio.

Bessie S. Claypool is at Glen Wilton, Virginia.

D. J. Brumley, '95, is chief engineer of construction on the Illinois Central Railway with headquarters at Chicago, Ill.

W. E. Sarver, Ex. '95, is engaged in municipal engineering in Canton, Ohio.

Luther H. Lewis, Ex. '95, is a New York architect in the firm of Crow, Lewis & Wickenhofer, at 200 Fifth Ave.

W. C. Polk, '95, is chief engineer and superintendent of the Kansas City Home Telephone Company, Kansas City, Missouri.

'96.

'96. Henry D. Bruning, State Highway Department, Hartman Building, Columbus, Ohio, Class Secretary.

Stanley R. Sharts, Ex. '96, is assistant county engineer for Montgomery county with headquarters in Dayton.

E. F. Cranz, Ex. '96, is a farmer near Ira, Ohio.

J. R. Spurrier, '96, is superintendent of the Fibre Conduit Company of Orangeburg, New York.

Charles L. Wood, Ex. '96, is general sales agent with the Carnegie Steel Company at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Charles E. Lane, here in '92-'94, is a physician in Boise, Idaho. He graduated from Starling Medical College in '98.

'97.

- '97. Hiram S. Bronson, 36 E. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio, Class Secretary.

William C. Roberts, a student from '93-'97, is a civil and mining engineer at Bridgeport, Ohio.

Ella M. Graham, here in '93, lives in Tacoma, Washington. Her husband is deceased. Her married name is Judd.

Florence N. Albright, a student in 1893, is principal of schools in Lihue, Island of Kauai, Hawaii.

'98.

- '98. Charles W. Weick, Teachers' College, New York City, Class Secretary.

Clara Hudson, enrolled in '94, is the wife of Alfred H. McIntire, an Ohio State alumnus, and editor of the *Electric Journal* at Pittsburgh, Pa. They reside at Wilkinsburg, Pa.

George B. Eggert, here in '94, is an attorney in Canton, Ohio.

Miss Margaret W. Sutherland, '98, gave two addresses in Sidney Saturday, February 15, one on "Pedagogy from Rudyard Kipling," and one on "George Eliot." More recently she lectured before the Mothers' and Teachers' club of Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

Victor C. Norton is a civil engineer in the employ of the city waterworks department of Columbus, Ohio.

Harriet R. Curly, '98, is head of the Latin department, North high school, Columbus, Ohio.

Carl Giessen, who took a course in ceramics in '94-'95, is located at Canton, Ohio.

'99

- '99. Francis W. Gruen, First Savings & Banking Co., Dayton, Ohio, Class Secretary.

'00

- '00. Arthur G. McCall, Department of Agronomy, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, Class Secretary.

Another one of the lost sheep has come into the fold in the person of Walter N. Fickes, '00, who may now be found with the Aluminum Company of America, with headquarters at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

'01

- '01. Rudolph Hirsch, with Ridenour-Baker Company, Kansas City, Mo., Class Secretary.

'02.

- '02. Daniel C. Jones, 207 S. 6th St., Ironton, Ohio, Class Secretary.

H. F. Smith is with the secretary and manager of the Smith Gas Power Company of Lexington, Ohio.

George A. Caskey, Ex. '02, is secretary-treasurer of the Kossman Dye Company of Columbus, Ohio.

Pearl Senter, Domestic Science '98-'01, is now Mrs. C. R. Carr and lives near Shepard, Ohio.

'03.

- '03. Mrs. Susan Garman Harbottle, 107 McDaniel St., Dayton, Ohio, Class Secretary.

C. B. Guittard, '03, is sales manager for the Granite Security Company of Los Angeles, California.

H. B. Brooks, electric engineer and physicist with the national bureau of standards, may be found at Washington, D. C.

I. H. Pleukharp, Ex. '03, is a manufacturer in the firm of the Atlas Brass Company of Columbus, Ohio. He is a member of the membership committee of the Retails Credit Men's Association.

C. F. Slocemyer, '03, is sales manager for the General Electric Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

George F. Abbott, '99-'01, is a live stock farmer at Chippewa Lake, Ohio.

C. F. Bedwell, Ex. '03, is assistant engineer with the Public Service Railway Company of Newark, New Jersey. His father is a fire insurance man in Columbus.

Clinton R. Stauffer, '03, is associate professor of geology in Western Reserve University at Cleveland, Ohio.

Another of the lost has been found in the person of C. A. McClelland, Ag. '03, who may be reached at Tenace Park, Ohio.

Although Max D. Morton, '03-'05, instructs the youth of Pueblo, Colorado, in the high school, his interests also embrace the raising of poultry, pigeons and rabbits, and he has a small farm that is the delight of his eye. Max is now a married man.

'04.

- '04. Thomas J. Corkery, 405 Hyde Building, Spokane, Wash., Class Secretary.

Nearly 200 samples of road-building material, gathered from 54 counties of Ohio, are on exhibi-

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tion in one of the rooms of the state highway commission, Columbus. Under the direction of Chief Commissioner James R. Marker, '04, they were collected last summer by Prof. W. C. Morse, '06, '08, of the geology department of Ohio State University. The remaining 34 counties will be canvassed during the coming summer to complete the project.

Lieutenant G. S. Burrell, '04, Corps of Civil Engineers U. S. Navy sailed February 21 from New York for Panama for special temporary duty on the Isthmian Canal. He is expected to return in a month to Norfolk, Va., where he has been stationed for a year past.

E. W. Coates, '04, better known to his friends as "Billy," is salesman for the W. G. Johnson & Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

G. R. Crumrine, '00-'03, a staunch supporter of the alumni movement, is a farmer and poultry man at Nova, Ohio.

H. J. Commons, '00, is farming near Centerville, Indiana.

Guy Britton, '04, is in charge of the operation of the Jersey City Water Supply Company of Boonetown, New Jersey.

Earle H. Ortman, better known to baseball fans as "Pop," is an attorney at law at Fort Gibson, Oklahoma.

'05.

'05. Mrs. Lois L. Strickler Asher, 1316 Euclid St., Washington, D. C., Class Secretary.

Caleb Hobbs, '05, is in the industrial section of the mining and engineering department of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York.

A. C. Wolfe, '05, is surveyor of Knox County, Ohio.

'06.

'06. Rush M. Greenslade, 202 Iowa Bldg., Muskogee, Oklahoma, Class Secretary.

R. W. Harned, Ag. '06, is instructor and entomologist at Agricultural College, Miss.

C. W. McClure, '06, may be found at the department of internal medicine of University Hospital, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

J. F. Crane, '06, is superintendent of the West Virginia inspection bureau of Charleston, West Virginia.

H. B. Crall, '02-'04, is a farmer near Bucyrus, Ohio.

David D. Stuart, Arts '06, is connected with the Los Angeles Railway Corporation at Los Angeles, California.

O. C. Alleshouse, '02-'04, is farming at New Bedford, Ohio.

J. W. Hammond, Ag. '06, is located at Wooster, Ohio.

'07.

'07. Mrs. Edith Dick Eicher, 2004 25th St., North, Seattle, Wash., Class Secretary.

Dr. Frank Clark Wagenhalls, '07, son of the late John S. Wagenhalls, has received an appointment to the staff of Bellevue Hospital, New York. Graduating last June from Johns Hopkins Medical School at Baltimore with honors, Dr. Wagenhalls headed a class of 84 men in competition for the appointment.

A. D. Kilmer, '07, is a civil engineer employed by the Consolidated Expanded Metal Company at Braddock, Pennsylvania.

E. T. Morton, '07, of the firm of Lamar-Cobb Assaying Engineering Company, civil and mining engineers of Clifton, Arizona, is state engineer of Arizona.

Isaac H. Shaw, Vet. '07, is a veterinarian with the New Jersey board of health, and is located at Yardville, N. J.

'08.

'08. Columbia Anne Thompson, 1858 Summit St., Columbus, Ohio, Class Secretary.

E. J. Kinney, '08, is assistant professor of Agronomy at the State University of Kentucky. He is also agronomist at the State Experiment Station.

E. D. Harris, Vet. '08, is assistant professor in the veterinary science in North Dakota Agricultural College.

Jan. R. Dunsford, '08, is located at Alliance, Ohio, with the American Steel Foundries.

P. F. Theobals, '08, is a mining engineer and mine superintendent at Plasterco, Virginia.

Benjamin A. Jackson, '08, is warehouse custodian of the Sculley Steel & Iron Company of Chicago, Ill. He writes as follows: "I had a talk with Charles S. Hart, Ex. '08, last Saturday, who is the western representative of the *Chicago Examiner*, and learned from him that our basketball team is lacking in ideas regarding advertising themselves. He took the trouble to have a photographer and reporter accompany him to the game

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last Saturday night for the purpose of getting some material for a story for his magazine, but if the team had a picture with them this would have been run in the Saturday edition of all the Chicago papers. I only give this as a hint, as it seemed to me a very good suggestion when I talked with him. Mr. Hart is a very enthusiastic Ohio State man, and if we can get him lined up, he will be a very strong man for advertising."

'09.

'09. Ethel A. Bown, 1562 Bryden Road, Columbus, Ohio, Class Secretary.

Cecil E. Boord, M. E. '09, is assistant in chemistry at Ohio State. He received his B. A. from Wabash College.

E. C. Eckman is with the bureau of soils, department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Frank R. Mahurin, Eng. '09, is a consulting engineer with the Arnold-Creager Company of New London, Ohio.

One of the new members of the Association is Cecil D. Rainey, who hails from Suriago, Philippine Islands.

H. T. Osborn, '09, former entomologist at Utah Experiment Station, is taking post graduate work at the University. He is here on a leave of absence.

E. A. Bering, Ex. '09, formerly a show manufacturer in Cincinnati, is now in the banking business in Salt Lake City, and is actively engaged in organizing an Ohio State University Association in Utah.

'10.

'10. Louise Stitt, 1727 Franklin Park South, Columbus, Ohio, Class Secretary.

C. D. Lowe, '10, who has been located as a veterinary inspector at Atlanta, Ga., for some time, announces that he has gone to Dalton, Ga.

H. M. Grossman, '08, is connected with the United Electric Company, manufacturers of generators, motors and electro appliances at Canton, Ohio.

H. N. Massey, '06, may now be found in Berkeley, California.

'11.

'11. Simon J. Grosse, 5123 Wetzel Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio, Class Secretary.

Georgia is becoming aroused and if plans now being made by H. H. Rothe, '11, are successful, will soon have a live association of Ohio State

men. Rothe writes that he finds twelve Ohio State men in Georgia—according to the Register—and is trying to get them together in a state organization. Secretary Warwick has been invited to make the speech of welcome and inauguration.

O. F. Foster, M. E., '11, is now working on the design of the new refuse disposal plant, in the employ of the department of public service, Columbus.

R. E. Cochran, M. E., '11, has recently been made assistant to the general superintendent of the Kilbourne & Jacobs Manufacturing Company, and has complete charge of the production department.

W. M. Briggs, '11, is now at 13 Perkins Court, Cambridge, Mass. He is a law student at Harvard.

The following graduates M. E. in E. E. are now in the testing department of the General Electric Company at Schenectady: F. M. Stoddard, '12; C. E. Jennings, '12; F. W. Davis, '11; Fred Bright, '11; Roy Kegerris, '11.

Bernard Johnsen, '11, is veterinary surgeon at Colville, Washington.

V. L. Cooper, who was a "short horn" in '11-12, is an orchardist at Magnolia, Ohio.

Mr. H. A. Shuler, M. E. '11, is now located at Hamilton, Ohio.

Cora M. Link, '11, is a teacher in the schools at Oak Arbor, Ohio.

Summer B. Frank, '11, is a chemist with L. Frank & Son, Zanesville, Ohio. He was formerly connected with Armour & Sons, in Chicago.

R. J. Montgomery, '11, is first assistant in the clay research laboratory of the Pittsburgh Glass Company, Creighton, Pa.

H. H. Rothe, '11, is an instructor in the department of veterinary science and mechanical arts, University of Georgia.

Clare S. Martin, Ag. '11, a teacher last year at Moundsville, W. Va., is now in the Bryan high school, Bryan, Ohio, where he is giving instruction in the sciences.

K. O. Kesler, Ex. '11, is a contractor and builder in Columbus, Ohio.

George W. Alsdorf, E. M. '11, is now located in Globe, Arizona, where he is assistant engineer at the Old Dominion Copper and Smelting Company.

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Roy Kegeris, M. E. in E. E. '11, formerly in the employ of the General Electric Company, is in the testing department with R. D. Mershon, E. '90.

E. J. Pranke, '11, is technologist with The American Cyanide Company, Nashville, Tenn.

Edward J. Davy, '11, is in the employ of the government at the canal zone as food inspector. He will return to the canal in the near future for a period of two years.

Benjamin H. Riker, '11, is connected with the Prest-O-Lite Company of Indianapolis, Ind.

P. A. Davis, '11, is an Instructor in chemistry in Starling-Ohio Medical College.

Frank T. McFarland, '11, is professor of botany at Kentucky State College at Lexington, Ky.

'12.

'12. Reba Skimming, Wilmington, Ohio, Class Secretary.

L. H. Hart, '12, assistant engineer of The Lupher & Renick Company of Buffalo, has in charge the work in the building of the power houses on the Oswego canal. The amount of the contract is \$50,000.

C. R. George, Ag. '12, is one of the instructors in the department of animal husbandry in the University of California in which Professor Thomas Forsythe Hunt, formerly of the University, is dean and director.

Charles McDaniel, '12, is now in the traffic department of the Southwestern Telephone and Telegraph Company of Dallas, Texas.

Grant F. Dickinson, Ex. '12, is farming at Franklin Park Farm, near Bellefontaine, Ohio, and is an enthusiastic adherent of Ohio State.

LeRoy E. Eastman, Ex. '12, is a lawyer at Ottawa, Ohio. He holds a B. L. degree from Berea College, '08, and attended Yale one year.

Stanley U. Robinson, '12, is connected with the firm of Jones-Witter Company, wholesale dry goods, Columbus, Ohio.

L. A. Smith, '12, is a brickyard manager for the L. A. Smith Company, New Brighton, Pa.

A. J. Mott, Ex. '12, formerly located in New York City, is now in Detroit, Michigan. Any one knowing his street address will confer a favor by sending same to Secretary.

P. H. Ehrlich, '12, is with the Babcock & Wilcox Company, at Barberton, Ohio.

Sherman F. Swarr, '12, is with the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.

J. P. Stewart, '12, is employed by the Stevens-Duryea Company, Chicopee Falls, Mass. H. F. Belt, '12, is with the same company.

G. F. Krauss, '12, is with the Buckeye Steel Castings Company, Columbus. F. A. Mickle, '12, is in the employ of the same company.

W. O. Lambert, '12, is in the employ of the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company.

F. S. Van Voorhis is at Saugerties, N. Y.

P. H. Ehrlich, '12, whose home is in Ironton, is engaged in boiler making at Barberton, Ohio.

F. S. Van Voorhis, '12, resides at Madison, N. J. Van writes that he is at present in engineering work at Saugerties, N. Y.

'13.

W. R. McConnell Ex. '12, is a student at Michigan Agricultural College.

When W. I. Geissman, '13, was elected captain of the Ohio State football team, he was the first member of the veterinary department so honored since the days of Texas Thrower.

B. L. Lukens, Ag. Ex. '13, has returned from Colorado and is now residing with his brother at Hillsboro, Ohio. His brother, William R., graduated in veterinary medicine in '12 and has a good practice in Highland county.

Ex. '13.

Charles E. Michener, '01-'11, who is farming near Waynesville, Ohio, read a paper before the Warren County Farmers' Institute during the holiday season.



DEATHS.

Reed Game, '96, attorney-at-law with offices in the New Hayden Building, Columbus, died at his home, 174 E. Oakland Ave., on February 11. He was a member of the Columbus Republican Glee Club, Sons of Veterans, Alpha Tau Omega and Phi Delta Phi.

He was born at Canal Winchester, Ohio, in 1873, and entered the preparatory course at Ohio State in 1891. Under a former administration he held the office of assistant prosecuting attorney.

ENGAGEMENTS.

An engagement of interest is that of two members of the teaching staff at Ohio State University. Miss Margaret Stokes Finney of Wabash, Indiana, an instructor in the department of art, is the bride-elect, and Dr. Alfred Dachnowski, of the department of botany, her fiance. The announcement was made at a dinner given by Mrs. Mary Laver, at her home, 1375 Worthington street, Columbus. The wedding will take place late in June.

The engagement of Miss Helen Hays of St. Louis to Warren Thompson Powell, '07, instructor in the University of Minnesota, has just been announced. Miss Hays is a graduate of Goucher College and is prominent in amateur theatricals. Mr. Powell became acquainted with her while teaching the Smith Academy in St. Louis, two years ago.

The engagement of William T. Earle to Miss Genevieve Beavers of Brooklyn, New York, has been announced. Mr. Earle was graduated in 1908 in the engineering department, and is a rubber broker in New York City.

Miss Norma Herzig of St. Marys, Ohio, and Clinton W. Clark, '09-10, now instructor in chemistry of the University of Pittsburgh, are to be married shortly. The engagement has just been announced.

The engagement is announced of Miss Florence Weisz, Ex-'11, of Columbus and Judge Frank J. Murray, A. '08, L. '10, of London, Ohio. Mr. Murray is the new probate judge of Madison county.

The engagement of Miss Florence Martha Anthony of Columbus to Carl H. Lok, '11, of Toledo was announced recently. The date of the wedding has not yet been set.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Lorena Creamer of Columbus to James A. McClure, jr., Ex. '15, also of Columbus.

The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Shields of Columbus and Phil. F. Bradford, '12, attorney-at-law in Columbus.

MARRIAGES.

Miss Gladys E. Botcher and Carl H. Hawthorne, '05, were married February 6 in Cambridge, Ohio. Mr. Hawthorne is civil engineer for the New Midland Power & Traction Company of Cambridge.

August C. Shultz, '05, of Sandusky and Miss Jessie Magle also of Sandusky, were married recently in that city. A feature of the wedding was the salute of the steamer *Kirby* and the raising of the flag at noon in courtesy to the bride whose father was a well-known lake captain.

The marriage of Miss Mabel Louise Moore, Ex-'13, to Lawrence R. Taft, '11, was solemnized recently in Cincinnati. Miss Moore is a member of Kappa Alpha Theta and Mr. Taft of Beta Theta Pi. He is advertising manager of the Dunn-Taft Company of Columbus, Ohio.

Announcement has reached the Secretary's office of the marriage of Lloyd T. Williams, '96, a member of the board of directors of the Association and an attorney-at-law of Toledo, to Miss Frances E. Baker of Toledo. Their address is 2138 Madison avenue.

The wedding of Miss Clara E. Schmidt of Detroit to A. G. Welch, '11, was an event of February 5. Miss Elizabeth Atcheson '11, of Columbus and Ray Plummer of Beaver Falls, Pa., were married February 15.

The secret marriage of Earl Heckler, a student in the department of pharmacy, to Miss Grace Smith of Charleston, West Virginia, which took place December 28, has been announced.

Miss Katherine G. Lewis of Columbus and Hugh K. Lindsey, Ex-'04, were married recently in Columbus. Mr. Lindsey is county surveyor of Franklin county.

Ernest Oliver, a senior in the College of Agriculture, and Miss Edna Worch of Columbus, were married February 7 in Covington, Kentucky.

Late in January occurred the wedding of Miss Ruth Krieger of Columbus to Herbert Hone, a member of the junior class of Ohio State.

Miss Anna W. Staley, Ex-'16, and Frank Nicklous, freshman engineer, were married December 28 at Newport, Kentucky.

Letter and Comment

TWO LETTERS ABOUT OHIO STATE DAY.

Rev. William Oxley Thompson,
President, Ohio State University,
Columbus, Ohio.

Reverend and Dear Sir:

In the current number of the Ohio State University *Monthly* there are some comments, by yourself, regarding a greater alumni activity throughout the United States, in which you make the plea for a permanent Ohio State Day to be observed the country over, and celebrated accordingly and at the same time. The very good sense and extreme desirability of having such a national, I may say, feast day for Ohio State men and women is apparent to everybody, providing the day selected for this gathering is one which suits the general convenience of everybody concerned.

On page 35 of the same issue, appears a letter to the editor of the University *Monthly*, from C. K. Harvey of the Pittsburgh Association, commenting on the choice of Friday, the day after Thanksgiving, and raising the question as to whether it is the most suitable date for this work, on account of the great variety of other social entertainments which creep in just at the Thanksgiving season.

I should like greatly to bring to your careful attention another phase of this matter, regarding the choice of Friday, the day after Thanksgiving. As you well know, there are a great many men and women, who, through a feeling of religious veneration and respect, abstain from the use of fresh meats on the Fridays of the year. With some of these it is a question of religious discipline; with others, a question of affection and respect, and in either case the violation thereof would be a sacrifice of principle. No gathering of this kind is complete without a banquet, and to the writer's mind, when you have to take the deliciously prepared meats from the menu, you sort of knock the bottom out of the entire meal.

When, therefore, these gatherings are called for a Friday night, those, who as a matter of re-

ligious discipline, abstain from the use of meat, if they attend the gathering, are compelled to do so and sacrifice a great deal of the pleasure of the gathering, while those who abstain as a matter of affection or veneration, whichever you please to call it, and go and partake of the meats and enjoy the banquet to the fullest would sacrifice a principle. It seems to me that under circumstances like these it might be possible to select another evening of the week where conditions like this do not obtain. The writer has been forced to leave a number of gatherings, such as these, go by, simply because they invariably were scheduled for a Friday evening, and he, therefore, knows from personal experience, just what this condition means, and feels reasonably certain that there must be a great many others who share with him the same feelings in this regard.

The Thanksgiving season is a period peculiarly suited to a gathering of this sort. College enthusiasm usually runs pretty high on Thanksgiving day the country over, and if a gathering of this sort can be had during this season, it is greatly to be desired. The Thanksgiving eve is almost entirely out of the question on account of the large number of social affairs which are scheduled for that night; Thanksgiving night is peculiarly a home night; Friday night is objectionable for the reason above stated, but Saturday night, it seems to me, is clearly an off night, as it were, in connection with which no objection can be raised except the possibility of carrying a gathering over into Sunday morning.

I trust that in bringing these remarks to your attention I am correct in doing so, but if not, will you kindly place same in the hands of those in authority who have this matter in charge. Therefore, I am attaching herewith an extra copy.

As a loyal Son of old Ohio State, I take a very keen and active interest in all Ohio State affairs, insofar as lies within my power, and should like greatly indeed to attend and take an active part in all the affairs of this kind which are given. At the same time, however, I feel that I

am sufficiently a member of the genus animal, that I care to enjoy one of these affairs to the fullest extent.

Thanking you for your very kindly attention, I am,

Very respectfully yours,
CARL F. SLOCTEMYER, '03,
General Electric Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Ψ Ψ Ψ

Mr. Carl F. Sloctemyer,
Provident Bank Building,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Sloctemyer:—

I have your letter of January 21 and recognize the validity of the criticism in the paragraph concerning the religious sentiment bearing upon the Friday after Thanksgiving. We have already found that the day after Thanksgiving is unfortunate from a number of points of view but we have not been able to hit upon another day that could be made acceptable. The whole matter will be given consideration later. If Thanksgiving football should be eliminated we might be able to arrange a different date. Meantime I may suggest February 12 as an appropriate day. First, it is a holiday; second, Mr. Lincoln signed the Morrill Act, the provisions of which being accepted by the State of Ohio, became the actual foundation of the University. We could then associate the idea of a Founders' Day and the Alumni Day with a patriotic devotion to the memory of the beloved martyr president.

However, I shall keep the matter in mind and discuss it with the committee before announcements are made for next year.

Wishing you every prosperity, I remain,

Yours very cordially,
W. O. THOMPSON.



GREETINGS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Editor of Ohio State University *Monthly*:

Should you see Landacre, French, Bleininger, Rightmire, Sears, Swartzel, give them my love. I must have lived in the Golden Age at Ohio State to know so many distinguished gentlemen.

DR. S. K. CARSON, M. E. in E. E., '95

Note—Dr. Carson is at Iloilo and is a chief surgeon in the Philippine Railway service which position he has held since 1904. He holds an M. D. from Ohio Medical College. He recently joined the association.



FELICITATIONS!

Editor the *Monthly*:

Have just got thru reading the January number of the *Monthly*. I knew they were good from the start, but every number seems to surpass the others before it. The *Monthly* is just what is needed to keep Ohio State people better together. It's a live paper; it's real and vital. It does bring all us fellows nearer to each other, and we like to hear when the girls get happily married, too. We all have troubles of our own, and it gives us much joy when we hear how well some of our classmates are getting on in the world. Perhaps it fires us with the desire to make more of things, every time it comes along. And may the *Monthly* come regularly to all of us! Good luck!

ERNEST HESSE, '10,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Ψ Ψ Ψ

Editor Ohio State University *Monthly*:

The January *Monthly* was waiting for me this evening when I got home and since I've looked it over, I can't refrain from remarking, to some one who will care, that I think it's mighty good.

If the *Monthly* is designed to make one want to loaf in the halls again, and sleep through lectures again, and maybe even drill again, it succeeds in its purpose admirably. It makes me have that "old grad" feeling, that I never could understand while I was in college.

And of the *Monthlies* I've seen to date, the January number is the best. You are quite welcome, for I mean every word of it.

Sincerely,

BENJAMIN H. RIKER, '11,
Indianapolis, Ind.



PEOPLE IN THE LIBRARY.

Editor Ohio State University *Monthly*:

In the view of the library on the third floor of the Main Building, the pictures that I remember are: Left, at table, Frank E. Pomerene, '91, now a trustee; end of table, Martha Moses, '91, and in Chicago, I believe; around table, Helen Lemert, Minnie Blakiston, Sadie O'Kane—(I think). The fellow in the background is James A. Wilgus.

Respectfully,

GEORGE N. COLE, '91,
New York City.

WEYBRECHT AND THE MULE.

Editor Ohio State University *Monthly*:

My attention was attracted a short time ago to an article on page 32 of the November *Monthly*, recounting the hair-raising experiences of Charles C. Weybrecht, Ex. '90, Adjutant General of Ohio, and Captain P. B. Monypeny, "the only members of the Governor's staff with courage enough to ascend the 'Bright Angel' trail of the Grand Canyon" when they were there. These intrepid men made the ascent each on the hurricane deck of a mule. I had the pleasure of meeting General Weybrecht when he was here at the ceremonies incident to the dedication of the site of the Ohio building at the Panama Pacific Exposition; and do not wonder that he preferred a mule to the back of one of those sweet singing sirens of the woolly west, the reliable burro. Captain Monypeny I do not know, but if he resembles General Weybrecht in physique, his selection of a mule is easily explainable. I do not know when I have laughed as heartily as I have at this blood curdling story of the terrors of the "Bright Angel" trail.

True I have not been at the Grand Canyon of the Colorado for several years. Things may have changed for the worse, but I doubt it. When I was there, the Hotel Tovar with its surfeit of the comforts of civilization was only building. The "Bright Angel" located within a few feet of the brink of the canyon had the hotel business. Walking to a railing at the edge of the canyon, one can look down a sheer 2500 feet to the "Plateau," the first step to the river. The "Bright Angel" trail leads down the canyon a short distance away. It is a tortuous trail, but a safe and wide one. In the course of some years of shooting I have passed over trails and locations that make the "Bright Angel" seem fitted only for women and children. I heartily wish that more of the Ohio State University people could go over it, though. The Grand Canyon is a diamond by itself.

General Weybrecht, it appears, also learned something about the wisdom of mules. Every self-respecting mule—and they are all that—invariably travels on the outside of a mountain trail. If the mule has ever been used for packing, its predilection for the outside amounts almost to a passion. Until you get accustomed to it, the sensation of having one stirrup foot hanging over a

precipice of perhaps hundreds of feet is not reassuring—but you are really safe on that mule. The mule knows better than to take the chances of scraping against the wall on the other side of the trail. The narrower the trail, the closer to the outside doth the mule navigate. General Weybrecht's description of what occurs when mules traveling in the opposite direction, on a narrow trail happen to meet would be worth reading. But enough of mules; I prefer the burro, possibly on account of carrying weight for age.

There is another amusing aspect to this story told by General Weybrecht. I should judge that he came across one of those Arizona romancers, of whom there are plenty, when he hired a guide. Mule walks on the outside of the trail "because the ground is softer there, making the walking easier" eh. Well! Well!! Well!!!

S. Ex. '86.
San Francisco, California.



THE CLEVELAND CLUB DANCE.

Editor Ohio State University *Monthly*:

The annual Cleveland Club dance held by the undergraduates of Ohio State University at Cleveland was a pronounced success, but the backing we received from the alumni was altogether a disappointment. We made it our business to notify and advise all alumni to be present and even went to the trouble of having it put in the papers two or three different times for their benefit, but still they were not willing to co-operate with us students to boost Ohio State in Cleveland, as well as to get acquainted.

We hope that our next meeting in Cleveland will be better represented by our alumni. This can only be done by co-operation and good fellowship between alumni and undergraduates. Dr. H. Brelsford, '98, and wife chaperoned the crowd. About twenty high school men were our guests at this dance and they got acquainted, sang songs and joined in the various yells, making the evening very delightful and rousing for all. All the high school men have a good word to say for Ohio State now.

ARTHUR JONES, '14,
President of Cleveland Club.

A PLEA FOR A MEDICAL SCHOOL

Editor Ohio State University *Monthly*:

I wonder if it has occurred to many of the readers of the Ohio State University *Monthly*, that the University is not complete without a School of Medicine and Dentistry. The development of several of the subjects taught in the College of Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine is closely associated with the study of medicine. The relation of psychology, sociology and public hygiene to medical sciences is evident. Furthermore, the citizens of the state of Ohio are entitled to protection in health as well as in industry.

Those who have been interested in medical sciences know that there has been much accomplished during the last few years by the improvements in the methods of medical education. The writer has had experience in engineering and in medical education and feels that the amount and the character of the work being done by many of the colleges of medicine is highly commendable. Columbus with its numerous hospitals and asylums affords ample clinical facilities for a great School of Medicine and Dentistry. By receiving Starling—Ohio Medical College with all its properties, hospital equities and large and well trained student body, the state of Ohio could establish a School of Medicine and Dentistry which would rank with the best in the country. A department of medicine established at Ohio State University will in no way be in competition with other good medical colleges in the state. Why not put Ohio State University on a par with other leading universities of the United States?

Very truly yours,

F. M. STANTON, '04,
Columbus, Ohio.



THE GAME AT WILKINSBURG.

Editor Ohio State University *Monthly*:

You no doubt have read the account of the basket ball game between the Westinghouse team and the Ohio State five held on our floor and I assure you everything was most satisfactory.

The Pittsburgh alumni are more than pleased with the result. There has been quite a little discussion here among college men in regard to tak-

ing the football team from the field during the Penn-State game, but the showing of the Ohio-State basketball team has silenced all adverse comment, much to the satisfaction of our Pittsburgh alumni.

We wish to take this opportunity to thank you for your efforts in helping us to schedule this game and hope that it will be an annual affair.

Yours very truly,

G. E. STOLTZ,
Manager Westinghouse Club,
Wilksburg, Pa.



A TRIBUTE TO THE CHINAMAN.

Editor Ohio State University *Monthly*:

I certainly would like to congratulate *somebody* over in Columbus on the Cosmopolitan Club. If they ever have a Chinese program I should be tempted to come over. No one can see and know the Chinese people on their native "heath" and not love them,—man-fashion love, real admiration and respect.

Here's to Ohio State.

Very respectfully,

BENJAMIN T. BROOKS, '06,
Research Laboratories, University of Pittsburgh.

Editor's Note—An article on the Cosmopolitan Club will appear in an early number of the *Monthly*.



SOME INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

Editor Ohio State University *Monthly*:

Referring to your inquiry as to Sidney P. Knopf, '85-'87-'89, I beg to advise that he died in St. Louis, September 2, 1898. Herbert K. Knopf, '88-'89, is manager of the Pittsburgh & Westmoreland Coal Co., with offices in the Fulton Building, Pittsburgh. Harry E. Knopf or Knopp, of Millersburg, Ohio, I do not know. The two first named are brothers of the writer.

Yours truly,

GEORGE W. KNOPF,
Pottstown, Pa.

Abroad With Vivian

Prof. Alfred Vivian, of the agricultural department, who is traveling abroad, recently sent Prof. F. E. Bear, his associate, a photograph of himself as he was about to enter one of the potash mines of the German Kali Works at Stassfurt, Germany. Visitors who are shown around the mine are first given a suit and lantern and then taken to one side to be "snapped." The photograph shows Prof. Vivian with three officers of the mine.



These mines are about 1,000 feet deep and are very clean as compared with the coal mines of our country. They are equipped with electric lights throughout and in one of the rooms is a banquet hall, the tables and chairs of which are made entirely of potash minerals cut from the solid rock.

This company operates over 70 of these mines, from which are produced all kinds of potash pro-

ducts that are on the market, besides a number of by-products. The United States alone uses over one-third the output from these mines.

Ψ Ψ Ψ

Orlando W. Aldrich, for 30 years a lawyer in Columbus, one of the first members of the law faculty of Ohio State University, has been honored with membership in the Royal Societies Club of London, an association of fellows and members of the learned societies of London. This distinction came as a result of his being a member of the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Commerce, Manufactures and of a fellowship in the Northern British Academy of Arts, Science, Music and Literature.

CAMPUS VIEWS FOR FRAMING

To accommodate scores of old grads and former students who have written to secure copies of the pictures published in the *Monthly*, the publishers have printed a limited supply of views of **The Spring, Path Through the Woods, Prof. N. W. Lord, the New Library, and University Hall in Winter**, any one of which will be sent on receipt of 2c stamp to cover cost of postage. Address

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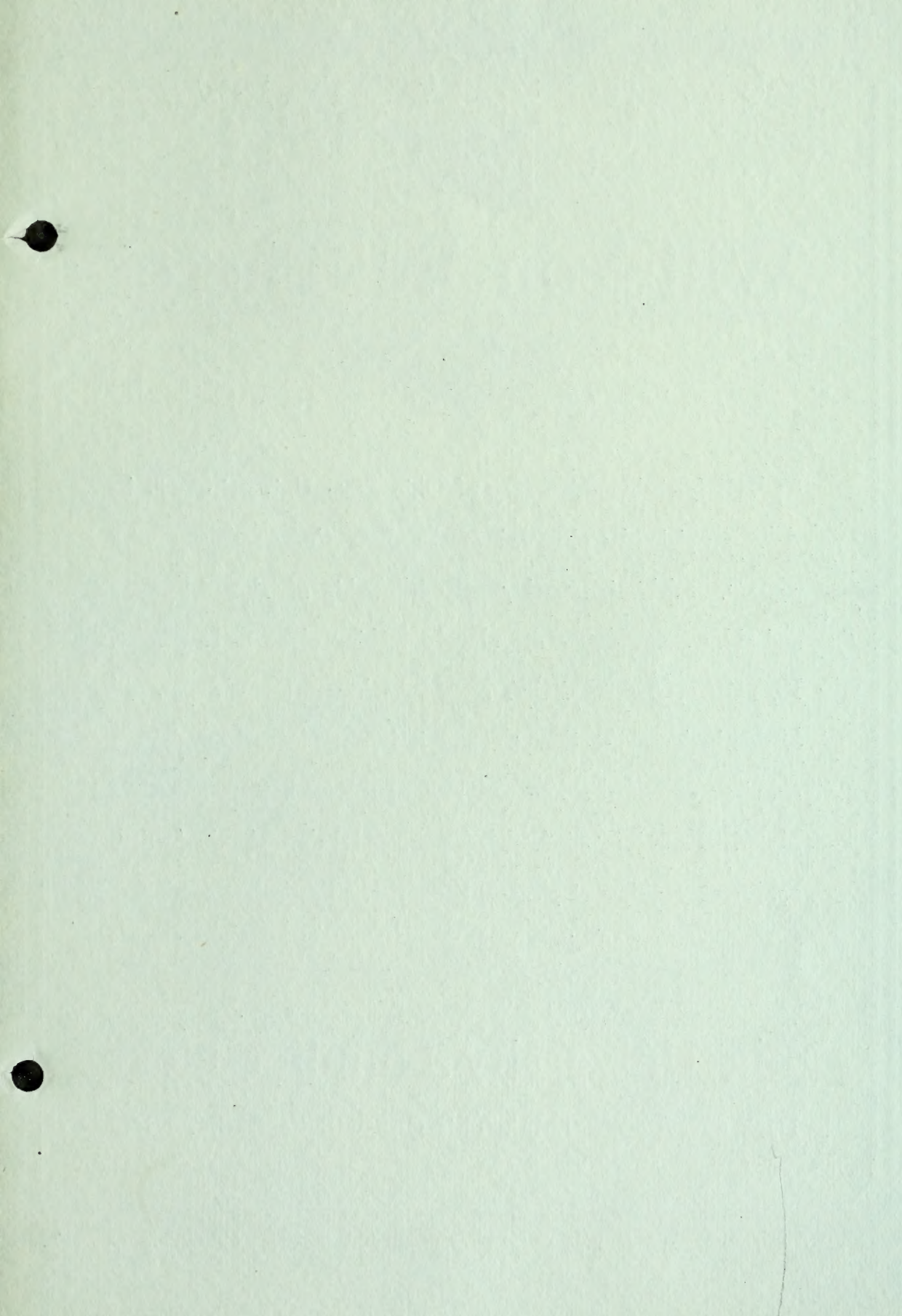
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C. W. Napper, '06





Will You Be There?



THE fortieth anniversary of Ohio State University will be auspiciously observed at the June Commencement with pageant, celebration and goodly fellowship of alumni, young and old. Some classes are already making plans to be present. IS YOUR CLASS BUSY? Shake 'em up! We want all of you back on the Campus, and it is not too early to draw a red circle around the date and reserve the week for your Alma Mater. Keep it in mind, all of you, and let's make the fortieth anniversary a time of pleasant memories. Particulars coming.

Big University Number Next

Dark Secret—We Think This One will be Rather Nifty